

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill

PRESS

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AUGUST 9, 1958



THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
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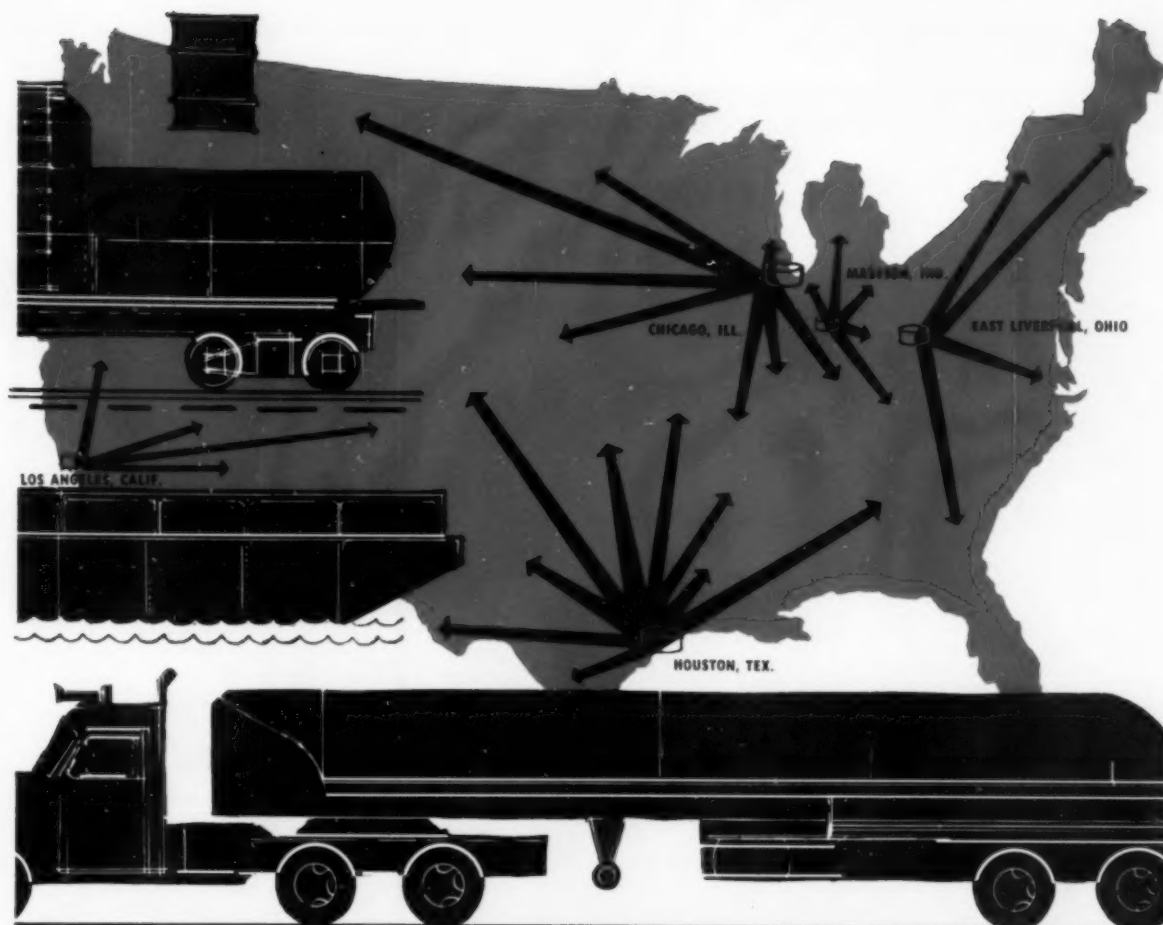


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COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND
OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS
FROM CALIFORNIA TO
THE CAROLINAS

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WALTER B. MOORE

Editor

HELEN TROY

Editorial Assistant

WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE
(EDITORIAL ONLY)

FRED BAILEY

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OUR COVER PHOTO:

As bins bulge all over the U.S. with another big wheat crop coming from farms, a picture of the threshing of grain on a Colorado wheat farm is timely. Modern machinery has changed the farm picture from our boyhood, when working on a thresher crew was a sure sign that a boy was growing into manhood; but there's still romance, as well as hot, hard work when wheat's harvested.

Photo by A. Devaney, Inc.

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Annual Report

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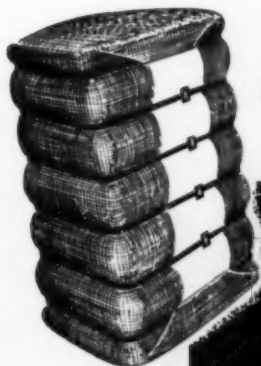


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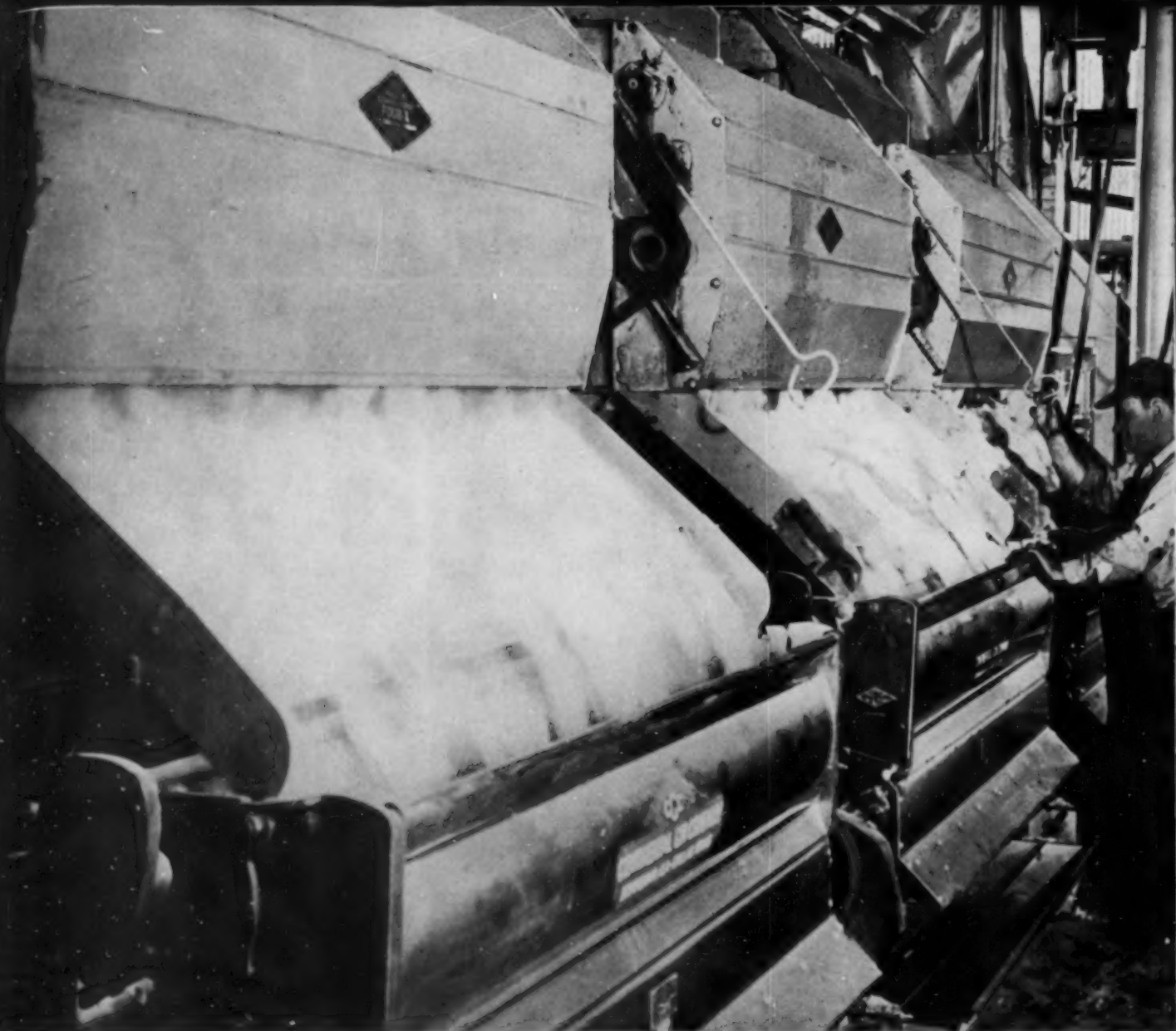


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A NEW ROLLER GIN

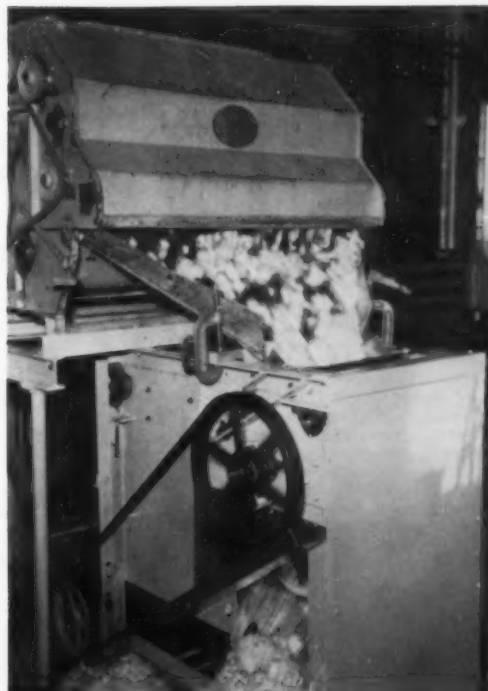
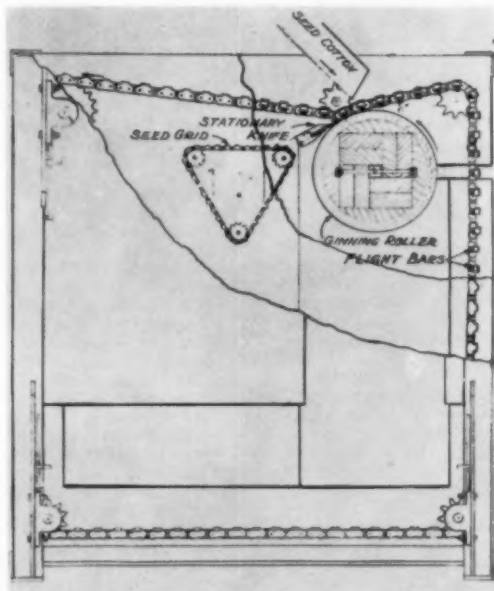


FIGURE 1, left, shows side elevation of the "Flight-bar Roller Gin" with part of the side panel broken away to show internal structures; the upper right-hand portion of the gin is shown in longitudinal section. FIGURE 2, on the right, show a temporary installation of 20-inch "Flight-bar Roller Gin."

By
JAMES M. WILLIAMS, JR.

*Agricultural Engineering
Research Division,
Agricultural Research
Service, USDA*

PROMISING RESULTS have been obtained from preliminary testing of a "flight-bar" type roller gin in the process of development at the Southwestern Cotton Gin Research Laboratory at Mesilla Park, N.M. A six-fold increase over the capacity of a conventional type gin stand was realized in these tests.

This development has among its objectives a roller type gin of (1) simple construction, (2) high capacity per unit length of the roller, (3) lower power requirements, and (4) high efficiency from the standpoints of degree of separation of seed from the lint, quality of the lint and little seed damage.

Salient features of the new gin are illustrated in Figures 1 and 2. These include a frame, a horizontally extending ginning roller remounted on this frame and having a surface to which fibers adhere, and a means for feeding seed cotton onto the top of the ginning roller. A stationary knife is mounted on the frame. It is so located relative to the ginning roller that the seed cotton, fed onto the ginning roller at a position slightly in advance of the stationary knife, adheres to the surface of the ginning roller and is dragged toward the stationary knife. An endless-roller type chain at each side of the gin is looped over sprockets rotatably mounted on the frame.

A set of moving knives (flight-bars), spaced sufficiently far apart to permit the seed cotton to be deposited onto the ginning roller between them, is attached to the endless chains so that they move linearly over the ginning roller in engagement with its upper portion in single file as the sprockets are rotated.

The stationary knife has a flat upper surface over which the moving knives pass. There is a sprocket, or guided means, for each side chain mounted on the frame immediately above the flat upper surface of the stationary knife. The guide means causes the moving knives to move in a fixed pattern, so that a moving knife is first close to the edge of the stationary knife and then recedes from it, thereby permitting the seed to escape under the moving knife. Seed not fully separated from the fibers by the first moving knife will be dragged back by the clinging fibers until it is again adjacent to the edge of the stationary knife. It will be engaged by the next approaching moving knife to complete the separation.

The surface speed of the ginning roller is faster than the linear speed of the moving knives. The seed cotton is at least partially ginned when the fibers adhering to the ginning roller are dragged under the moving knife while the rearward edge of the knife restrains the seeds. The moving knife then passes over the stationary knife and releases the seed. The forward edge of the approaching moving knife engages the seed and propels it over the stationary knife to further or to complete the ginning. The complete ginning process requires "reclaiming" and ginning of any portions of residual seed cotton which has escaped ginning in previous passage.

Results of Tests

A 20-inch model (Fig. 2) of the flight-bar type roller gin was constructed at the Southwestern Cotton Ginning Re-

(Continued on Page 22)



from our Washington Bureau

by FRED BAILEY
WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE



The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

• **Heat's On** — After months of blowing first hot and then cold on farm legislation, Washington is again on a hot air tangent. With adjournment tentatively set for mid-August, the betting was that there would be a farm bill passed and sent to the White House before anxious lawmakers packed for home. Some Southern congressmen frankly admit they'd not dare set foot in their districts otherwise.

Right now, however, you can get a pretty clear idea of what to expect in the way of government programs for at least the next two years, and what their impact on the cotton industry is likely to be, if any bill should be passed. (See Editors note).

• **For Growers**—Growers are almost certain to be offered a choice of two production plans. Under one choice, they could plant within their 1959 allotment and be assured a price near 80 or 85 percent of parity. Their allotment would be based on a national total of 16 million acres, above eight percent smaller than 17,500,000 acres for the current season.

A second choice likely to be offered would be that of overplanting their '59 allotment by up to 40 percent. In this case, price support would be 15 parity points lower than had they stayed within their allotment—that is, 65 or 70 percent of parity instead of 80 or 85 percent.

Under the first alternative, government would stand ready to buy the growers cotton outright at the specified support rate. There'd be no non-recourse loans. CCC would then resell this cotton to the trade at 10 percent above the loan rate under plan two. In other words, the government sales price would be in the area of 75 to 80 percent of parity; guessing on Capitol Hill is close to 78 percent. This would tend to be the market price—about 3.5 cent a pound under the market price likely for the 1958 crop.

Problem of trying to pinpoint probable prices is complicated by the fact that Congress has not yet settled on what's to be the basis for price supports— $\frac{3}{4}$ inch Middling, average of the crop or one inch. Present law is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, Senate bill calls for a shift to one inch, but House leaders want to limit the change to no better than average of the crop. Best informed opinion, however, is that average of the crop will prevail for at least the 1959 crop season, though may be shifted to a higher grade in subsequent years. A given percent of parity, translated in terms of price, would be about 2.8 cents per pound higher if based on average of the crop than if based on one-inch Middling, USDA economists estimate.

What about production if the two-choice plan is written into law, and present indications are that it will be? The Washington viewpoint is generally conservative. A majority of officials—some of the top ones included—figure that one half or more of the growers will stick

Cotton Bill Killed?

EDITOR'S NOTE: The accompanying column was written before the House on Aug. 6 gave the Senate cotton bill an adverse vote. At presstime, the cotton legislative situation was summarized by our Washington Bureau as follows:

Surprising House vote apparently kills chances of cotton legislation this session of Congress. Vote was 210 to 186 in favor of the House Agriculture Committee farm bill, but 54 short of the two-thirds needed to pass the measure under a "suspension of the rules."

Democratic leadership could move to bring the measure up under a "rule," in which case only a simple majority would be required. But, at presstime the decision was against this. In a meeting Speaker Sam Rayburn and Agricultural Committee Chairman Cooley agreed to let legislation ride until next session, when tempers cool. There's no law against their changing their minds, of course, but that cannot be counted on.

to their allotments and that as a result planted acreage won't be much above 18 million—meaning a crop of 14 to 15 million bales if you assume about normal yields.

Our own opinion is that this may be overly conservative. Sure, maybe only one-third of growers would go for bigger plantings and accept the lower price (about \$18 per bale lower, it's estimated), but these aren't likely to be the average growers, if USDA past experience is any guide. Rather, it's figured they will be growers who are larger than average. (And there'd be as much additional acreage grown if just one 100-acre producer chose the extra 40 percent as by five 20 acre growers picking the same alternative.) Then too, these same large growers could be expected to produce more cotton on their added 40 percent than would five small growers on the same acreage.

The upshot, we think, is that 1959 planted acreage (assuming passage of the legislation) could approach 20 million acres, and that with good weather the crop might be as high as 17 million bales. This additional production wouldn't be evenly distributed across the country, however. Instead, a big part of the increase would be expected in Southwest and Western states. Even so, all states, economists here reason, would harvest bigger crops than either this year or last, barring untimely weather. The chief reason being that there will be no acreage reserve program in 1959.

• **Parity to End?**—The days of the par-

ity "principal" may be numbered. Farm Bureau plan of supports based on 90 percent of the most recent three-year average market price would, of course, mark the end of the parity principal as a basis of supports. Senate bill approved the junking, despite strenuous opposition of Northern liberals. Anyhow, straws are in the wind. Whether this year or next, it is clear that the next major Benson objective is to be that of relagating "parity" to statistical archives. This done, the way will be cleared for virtually unlimited price flexibility.

• **Strange Bedfellows** — Many political observers in and out of Washington are puzzling as to reasons for the new-found partnership between Secretary Benson and Senate Southerners. The reason is simply that Benson has had them over the proverbial barrel—either cooperate in supporting the "right" kind of legislation, or get none at all. In the latter event, 1959 support could and probably would be cut to near 14 million acres. So Southerners cooperated.

Note, though, that the provisions which Benson especially wants in particular, more flexibility to cut prices—don't take effect until 1961. In the meantime—1959 and 1960—Southerners have had what they want, namely a reprieve from the cut in acreage which present law calls for. "Could be," grins one Capitol Hill observer, "that with a new administration in office in 1960, the 1961 provisions may never go into effect." This is a gamble which Benson is taking, fully aware. He's betting that city-Democrats will continue to line up against high price supports even if a Democrat does occupy the White House. He's also betting that ginners and warehousemen will bring their influence to bear against any new program that would have the effect of boosting prices and possibly cutting into demand.

Polish Margarine at Peak

Margarine production in Poland will reach a new peak in 1958 of 35,300 tons. USDA says this compares with an average of about 30,000 tons the past three years.

Four plants produce margarine, which makes up about one-tenth of Poland's total fats and oils consumption. Poles use about 40 percent soybean oil in their margarine. About two-thirds of the Polish margarine now contains milk, USDA reports, whereas it all was formerly made with vegetable oils and water.

Specialists Visit Council

Economists and market research specialists from five European countries are meeting in Memphis Aug. 19-25 with National Cotton Council staff members. They also will visit Council offices in New York and Washington.

Offer Peanuts To Mills

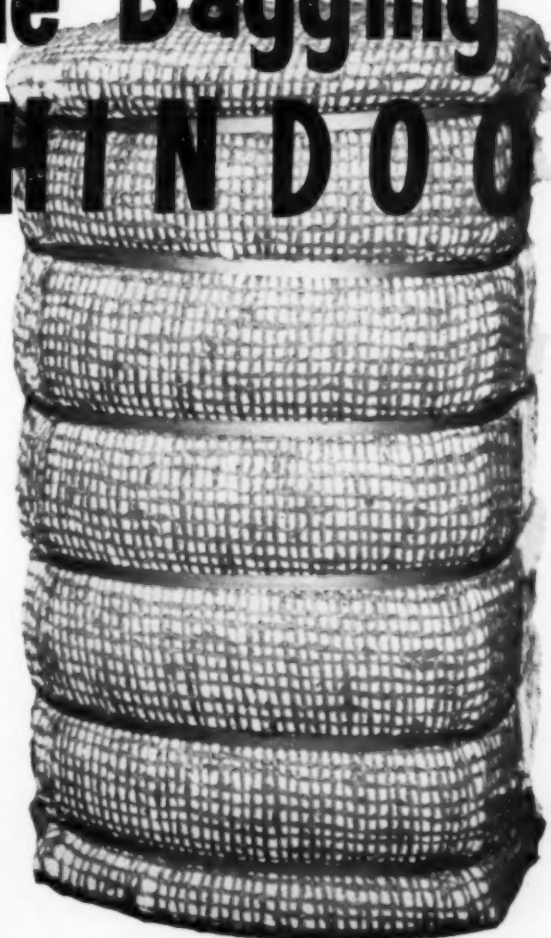
USDA is offering limited quantities of peanuts for crushing or export. Information is available from C. H. Moseley, director, Dallas CSS Office, 500 South Ervay.

Butler Goes to Raleigh

Charles Butler, manager of the Buckeye Mill at Charlotte, N.C., was transferred to Raleigh on Aug. 1.

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New Bulletin

NEW STANDARDS FOR LINTERS DISCUSSED BY USDA

USDA has issued Bulletin AMS-251, "The Standardization of Cotton Linters." Authors are Marlon E. Whitten and Henry R. Webb. Copies may be obtained from the Cotton Division of USDA, Washington 25.

The publication discusses the development of new standards for cotton linters, describes them and gives regulations governing linters.

The new standards consist of seven physical grades and staples to represent felting linters and one descriptive grade and staple for lower qualities. The grade standards were based on color measurements of the three previous crop years, while the staple standards were based on fiber length distribution and resistance-to-separation measurements.

Crop Quality Analyzed

Cotton Economic Research, University of Texas, Austin, has issued its 1957-58 crop summary. Varieties, grade and staple, ginnings, tensile strength and fineness and fiber and spinning test data are given for different areas of Texas.

293,156 Bales in Oklahoma

Favorable reports throughout Oklahoma indicated a crop of 293,156 bales on Aug. 1, compared with 263,000 produced in 1957, Oklahoma State Cotton Exchange estimated on the eve of the USDA estimate. Insect damage is generally below a year ago.

Superintendents List Dates

Dates for two meetings for oil mill superintendents have been announced by Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association.

Dec. 6, 1958, is the date for the regional meeting, to be held at Greenville, Miss. J. C. Holloway and Billy Shaw are co-chairmen.

On June 7-8-9, Tri-States will have the 1959 convention at the Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. Co-Chairmen are Woodson Campbell and B. C. Lundy.

Lubbock Committee Making Conference Arrangements

Arrangements for the Delta Council's Spinner-Breeder Conference and USDA Cotton and Cottonseed Advisory Committee meeting in Lubbock, Oct. 20-22, are well underway. The South Plains Maid of Cotton Contest also will be held Oct. 20-21.

Lubbock arrangements are being handled by the following committee: Roy Davis, Plains Cooperative Oil Mill; Aubrey Lockett, Vernon, banker, ginner and seed breeder who is a member of the Advisory Committee, as is Davis; Roy Forkner, ginner; Jim Crook, Lubbock Chamber of Commerce; Roy Mack, Western Cottonoil Co., Lubbock; George Brassell, Western Cottonoil Co.; Dr. Harold Loden, Paymaster Farms, Plainview; Charles Verner, Tahoka, Joe Hodges, Hereford, Plains Cotton Growers directors; Dixon White, Lubbock Cotton Oil Mill; James Moss, Moss-Gordin Co.; Charles Signor, Lubbock National Bank; Sterling Smens, First National Bank; C. Alvin White, Citizens National Bank, Lubbock; Wilmer Smith, vice-president, Plains Cotton Growers, New Home; and M. A. Elms, secretary, PCG, Littlefield, and Charles Kersch, PCG director, Brownfield.

Plains Cotton Growers will be official hosts for the Lubbock meetings.

Spain To Buy Oil, Cotton

Spain has received PL 480 authorization to buy \$13,800,000 worth of vegetable oil and \$4,299,000 worth of cotton to be shipped before Oct. 31.

Mexico To Import Oil

Mexico will double its vegetable oil imports this season, USDA reports. About 12,000 tons of soybean and other oils will be imported.

Cotton Breeders' Workshop

National Cotton Council and American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute are sponsoring a Cotton Breeders' Workshop, Aug. 11-15, in three Southern cities.

Outstanding cotton breeders are touring cotton research and manufacturing centers at New Orleans and West Point, Ga., and synthetic facilities at Decatur, Ala.

The tour will show the relationship between fiber characteristics and manufacturing requirements.



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Dubose Resigns, Quinn Manager in Victoria

Gerald Dubose, Victoria, Texas, resigned Aug. 1 as manager of the South Texas Cotton Oil Co. Mill. He was succeeded by George C. Quinn, formerly manager of the firm's mill at Austin, which no longer is in operation.

Dubose will devote all of his time to a grain and storage business which he recently established in the Victoria area. He is a second-generation member of the cottonseed crushing industry, past president of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and has been manager of the Victoria mill for many years.

"We regret to lose him out of our organization," said Henry Wunderlich, Corpus Christi, South Texas Cotton Oil Co. district manager; "But we are glad to see him get in business for himself and he has our best wishes for success."

Quinn also is a longtime mill manager and leader in cottonseed crushing activities in Texas; and both he and Dubose have many friends who will extend best wishes for their new activities.

Russia Uses More Soap

Russia reports that soap production has increased 50 percent since 1950. The 1958 volume of output, 1,387,000 short tons (40 percent fat basis) was a record high. USDA says Russian soap is made chiefly with animal fats.

■ **WILEY P. GORDON**, Oneonta, Ala., ginner, has been honored by having a new dam at Hayden named Gordon Dam.

Cotton Doesn't Need 'em, and . . .

Boll Weevils Don't Need Cotton Any More

BOLL WEEVILS don't need cotton any more.

Cotton farmers, who have felt for many years that cotton didn't need boll weevils, may profit someday from the elimination of the fiber plant from the diet of the insect.

This development, which was mentioned by The Press last Jan. 11 in an article, "Can We Find New Ways To Beat Bugs?" is part of a research program in more effective weevil control.

Dr. Erma Vanderzant, USDA Agricultural Research Service, is working at Texas Experiment Station. Earlier, The Press reported that she had developed a diet on which weevils can live to maturity without cotton. Now, she has gone one step more and eliminated cotton entirely from the weevil's life cycle.

She has a diet on which weevils will lay eggs at any time of the year, and has grown generations of boll weevils in the laboratory without cotton. This will assure scientists of a steady supply of weevils for research, and has other scientific advantages.

Texas Experiment Station, in a recent publication, says:

Weevils which have been several generations removed from cotton fields and cotton plants offer the scientist a much better research medium, since they can be controlled selectively for such factors as uniformity in age, nutritional background and insecticidal resistance. This means that researchers will know that the same insecticides which kill an experimental group of weevils will, in the same dosage and application methods, kill another, similar group. More precise knowledge of insecticide cause-and-effect is expected to result from such comparisons.

The basic diet which Dr. Vanderzant feeds growing weevils includes soybean protein, sucrose, cholesterol, fat, B-complex vitamins, minerals in the form of salts, agar water and stabilizers.

zers.

When she is ready for the young adults to start laying eggs, she switches them to a more complex diet which includes most of the earlier diet and also protein hydrolyzate, sugar, additional vitamins and other nutrients, water and non-cotton plant extracts.

• **There Still Are Problems**—There still are problems in the mass production of boll weevils for laboratory purposes, however. Probably the biggest single such factor is the time required. Since the larva of the weevil (the worm stage immediately after hatching) is completely helpless, except to eat, each egg must be so placed that when it hatches, the larva can begin to eat immediately.

This requires hand-placing each egg, and virtually eliminates mass production as it is known in the poultry industry, for example.

Another factor limiting production of large numbers at one time is the necessity for carefully cleaning each egg and rearing the young in an environment free of micro-organisms.

These will be among the next problems which Dr. Vanderzant and her staff will tackle.

Dr. Vanderzant is the scientist who also found a diet which permits laboratory production of pink bollworms for continuous research.

Gin Trash for Lambs

Cotton gin trash can be used to fatten market lambs if properly supplemented, a University of Arizona report indicates.

"Our data suggest that, within limits, cotton gin trash can be fed with varying amounts of concentrates to lambs. The amount of gin trash and level of concentrate for efficient production of lamb gain would be governed entirely by relative feed prices," said the report on this experiment.

Wellman Gin Elects

Manager W. H. Roberts of Wellman Cooperative Gin in Texas reports the following officers and directors for the 1958-59 season; H. L. Holleman, president; Robert Hamm, vice-president; J. L. Lyon, secretary; W. C. Welch, treasurer; and directors, C. P. Rowland, G. I. Sims and H. M. Conner.

Burglars Prefer Gins

Gins received preference over other businesses at Porterville, Calif., recently. Burglars chose the J. G. Boswell Co. and San Joaquin Cotton Oil Co. gins for an evening's robberies.

Cotton Report Planned

Cotton market development abroad will be reported Aug. 25 at the meeting of the International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries in Stockholm.

160 Observe Cotton Week

More than 160 cities participated in National Cotton Week of 1958, according to the National Cotton Council.



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The gentle mist of "wet water" now has the most dependable control yet devised. Two steel rods (Magic Wands) protruding up through the bottom of the lint slide are connected to two sensitive-but-rugged micro switches under the slide. When the batt of cotton depresses the "wands" the mist starts. The Moist wetting agent insures quick, uniform penetration... costs less than 2¢ a bale and wet water only adds about 8 lbs. to a 500 lb. bale. Breaks in the batt, releasing either "Magic Wand" or both, instantly stop the mist and prevent wetting the lint slide.



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• Buckeye Employees Set World Safety Mark

EMPLOYEES of the Buckeye Cellulose Corp. Memphis pulp mill have completed more than 3,180,000 consecutive man-hours of operations without lost-time injury—thereby setting a new world's record for safe operations of a pulp mill. The 555 employees have bettered the previous world's record set from 1953 to 1956 in the same mill. The current period of safe operations began Jan. 23, 1956.

To celebrate the new record, Buckeye has invited its Memphis cellulose and specialties employees and their families to gather at a Memphis amusement park Aug. 11. There, after a barbecue meal, employees will receive onyx pen sets for their safety efforts, the National Safety Council's "Award of Honor" (the Council's highest safety award) and an award from the American Pulp and Paper Association for the best five-year safety record of the 399 mills in the industry.

Procter & Gamble, parent company of Buckeye Cellulose, will present its special honor medallion to the employees. P&G's individual and group safety efforts have won the Company world safety records in four separate fields of manufacturing: soap and glycerine, fats and oils, cellulose pulp production and shell-loading (explosives).

Leinweber Succeeds Green

Dr. Charles Leinweber became head of cotton improvement work at Oklahoma State University on July 1. He succeeds Dr. John Green who resigned to head a commercial research farm in Brazil.

Dr. Green is now director of the Anderson, Clayton & Co. research farm near President Predente in the state of Sao Paulo.

Officers Named at Big Spring

Farmers' Cooperative Gin and Supply Co., Big Spring, Texas, has elected Ross Hill, president; Ellis Hiden, vice-president; A. S. Bates, secretary. Directors include H. E. Tubb, Paul Bishop, W. H. Forrest and R. J. Neill. Gordon Hodnett manages the organization.

Mills' Costs Studied

Mills spend about \$3 million yearly in cleaning and other preprocessing of U.S. cotton for spinning, USDA reports. The study of packaging and sampling practices and their relationship to mill costs is Marketing Research Report No. 253, available from Office of Information, USDA, Washington 25.

Nutrition Meeting Set

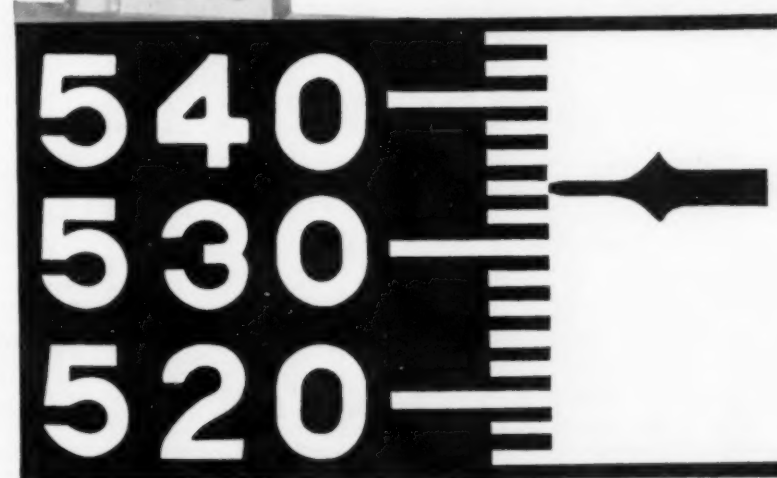
Program for the 1958 Texas Nutrition Conference has been announced by Dr. J. Russell Couch, chairman. The meeting will be held Oct. 7-9 at Memorial Student Center, College Station.

Irrigation Featured

"Cotton Irrigation—Key to Quality Control" is the title of the feature article in the July 10 issue of Paymaster Farm Facts, published by Western Cottonoil Co.

HOWE WEIGHTOGRAPH

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NO MORE "SCALE SQUINT!"

Pin up this ad and look at it from across the room—see how easy it is to read the weight! You can attach a Howe Weightograph to any beam scale, from small bench scales to the largest truck and railroad scales; different models available for different capacities. Standard models plug into ordinary electric outlet. So much easier, faster, more accurate, it quickly pays for itself. Use indoors or out... adjusts to eye level... parallax errors are completely eliminated.



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BURL IS TOPS...



... as an OIL MILLER ... CITIZEN ... FARMER

THE BEST CONSERVATION farmer around Forney, Texas, is Burl Hulsey.

It's the same Burl Hulsey who was the best oil mill manager around Forney for some 40-odd years. And, it's news when a man who's been running oil mills most of his life takes over run-down, rootrot land and wins a conservation award from folks who've been farming a lifetime.

But that doesn't surprise anyone who knows Hulsey.

Quiet, careful and conservative, Burl always does a good job at anything he tackles. His record as an oil miller, civic leader and now, as a farmer, shows that.

• **Half Truthful** — Many flowery tributes have been paid to Burl as an oil mill leader and good citizen. He's too modest to mention them, or to let us do so. But he does tell a story on himself that suggests his integrity, in a backhand sort of way.

One of the toughest seed buyers in East Texas was Burl's competitor for many years. This other mill manager had a low regard for the veracity of his competition. But one day he did mutter: "I'll have to admit this about Hulsey—in contrast with most mill managers, he does tell the truth at least half the time."

After this high compliment, Burl's competitor felt forced to add, "The only trouble is you can't tell which half is truthful."

• **He Stays Put**—Burl is the kind of staunch character who stands firmly for what he believes—takes a position and stays with it. The fact that he doesn't jump around is indicated by his life story.

Burl and Mary, Mrs. Hulsey, are living on the same lot in Forney that they moved on over 43 years ago.

Burl took an oil mill job at Forney on Feb. 1, 1915, and stayed with the same organization as it changed hands three times—until he retired 40 years later.

Hulsey hasn't lived in Forney quite all his life. He was raised on a farm at Ladonia, in Fannin County, Texas, not

far away. He went to Texas Christian University, while it was still at Waco, and moved to Fort Worth when TCU did. He played tackle (weighing 165 pounds) but claims he wasn't a star. (We hope his grandchildren don't read this, as they have a different opinion and we doubt that Burl tries very hard to disillusion them.)

Mary Riter of Forney was a TCU student at that time, too. She and Burl had classes together and became friends. They started having dates their junior year, but separated at graduation. One year later, their first class reunion brought them together again and, says Mary, "I knew he was going to propose." Burl just blushes, 47 years later.

He did propose; and they were mar-

(Continued on Page 15)

BURL HULSEY, above, as a 21-year-old TCU graduate; above, left, Hulsey, today, a top conservation farmer, with SCS Conservationist Willis Nolan in improved pasture on Hulsey's farm.

By **WALTER B. MOORE**

Editor,

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

BELOW, the TCU football squad of 1910, with Hulsey, a 165-pound tackle, second from the left in the front row.



INCREASE YOUR PROFITS WITH

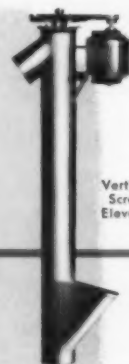
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They give you top service and economy!



Grain Blower
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Vertical
Screw
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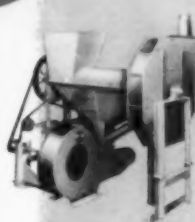
Cob Crusher for making
Poultry Litter



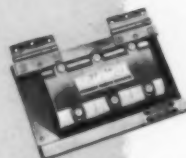
Corn Cutter and Grader
with Aspirator



Vertical Feed Mixer
1/2 to 5 tons



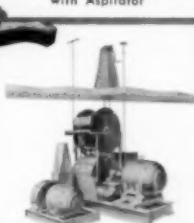
Corn Sheller with blowers
for grain and cobs



Magnetic Separator
protects mill machinery



Forced Air Carloader
with motor or belt drive



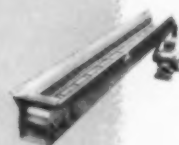
Remote Change
Hammermill



Twin Molasses Mixer



Corn Scalper with or
without air cleaner



Chain Drag in double and
single geared types



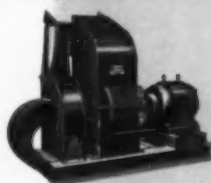
Electric Truck Hoist
cuts handling costs



Pit Auger or
Ear Corn Conveyor



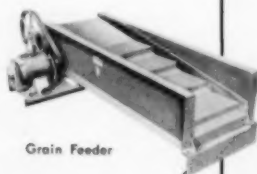
Combined Sheller-
Cleaner



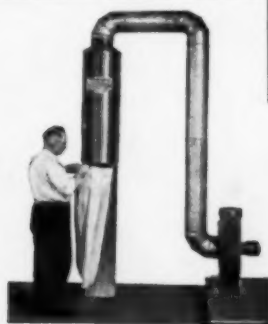
Instant Change Hammermills
12", 16", 20", 34" sizes



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Grain Feeder



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- ☐ Pitless Corn Sheller
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- ☐ Gyrating Cleaner
- ☐ Corn Scalper
- ☐ Cob Crusher
- ☐ Corn Cutter and Grader
- ☐ Corn Crusher—Regulator
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More versatile because it can be used on either side of the mixer—will accommodate motors of various sizes. More practical because it makes belt take-up easier.

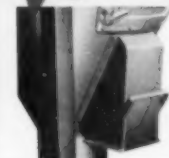
2



NEW INSPECTION DOOR

Gives you easy, instant access to mixing chamber. Provides an extra inspection window. Makes practical the use of hardened, bolt-on agitators. Available at extra cost.

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NEW DUST-PROOF BAGGER

Designed to bring greater ease and efficiency to your sacking operation. Leaves no telltale dust deposits on mixer. Helps keep your mill clean.

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NEW HOPPER BOTTOM and bearing housing.

Has bolted construction for easier access to working parts. Saves you time and money when maintenance is required.

It's no secret why—over the years—the Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer has been such a favorite with feed mill and elevator operators all over the country.

The Kelly Duplex is unconditionally guaranteed to mix more feed with the same power than any other machine on the market—and to produce a mixture so evenly and thoroughly blended that it will stand the most rigid inspection. A complete batch can be loaded, mixed and sacked in less than fifteen minutes.

Constructed of heavy, arc welded steel—the Kelly Duplex completely eliminates feed loss, is practically noiseless in operation, and is so

liberally rated that owner after owner reports it will hold up to twice its stated capacity.

Now, with a new motor mount, a new inspection door, a new bagger, and a new hopper bottom and bearing housing—the Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer is 4 ways better than ever before—and, more than ever before, is your one best mixer buy.

For top performance, lower maintenance, greater ease of handling and **BIGGER PROFITS**, you owe it to yourself to fully investigate this outstanding machine before you buy any feed mixer. Check and mail card today for full details.

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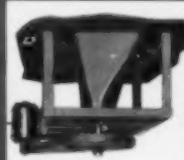
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BURL HULSEY, on the left, in 1915 as the bookkeeper in the office of the cotton oil mill at Forney, Texas, at the beginning of his oil milling career.

ried at Forney, Oct. 14, 1914. Before that, Burl had been in the cotton business at the Guadalupe Valley Cotton Mill at Cuero, Texas, for three years. He took his bride to Cuero.

The newlyweds spent only a three-month honeymoon at Cuero. A bookkeeper was needed at the Forney oil mill. Burl got the job. He and Mary have lived there since.

Forney continued to be their home as Burl became manager of the mill — as Singleton Mills bought the Forney operation—as Burl became manager of the Terrell mill, too—as Swift & Co. acquired Singleton Mills—as Hulsey went to the Swift district office in Dallas as assistant district manager.

And, when Burl had a heart attack four years ago, then retired on Jan. 1, 1955, Forney became home even more than before, when he was so busy with oil milling.

• **Influence Is Wide** — This staying at home in a town of some 1,500 shouldn't suggest to anyone that Burl Hulsey was limited in his outlook. Far from it. He's always been the type of solid citizen that others look to for counsel and leadership.

For example, can you imagine Dallas electing a Fort Worth man president of Dallas Chamber of Commerce . . . or Rotary Club? Well, a distinction almost as unbelievable came to Burl.

Forney and Terrell are just 12 miles apart, and are rivals as most neighboring communities are. Hulsey managed oil mills at both places, and became such a part of the life in Terrell that most Terrell people thought he and Mary lived there. Burl was elected president of the Terrell Chamber of Commerce, president of the Rotary Club and director of the East Texas Chamber of Commerce.

(Today, years later, the Hulsey's younger son, Riter, is vice-president of a Terrell bank and following in dad's footsteps by heading the Terrell Chamber of Commerce and Rotary Club, and serving

as a director of the regional chamber of commerce.)

Fellow members of the oil mill industry honored Burl, too, and worked him hard on many committee assignments. He served as vice-president, then president, in 1934-35, of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association; and was especially active in the Association's committees on public relations and college relations. He was a strong supporter of the Educational Service (now Research and Educational Division) of National Cottonseed Products Association.

The deep affection which his industry feels for B. B. Hulsey was evident when he retired. His associates in Swift gave him an easy chair. Industry friends in Dallas surprised him with a television set, which he and Mary greatly enjoy. And the Swift organization gave him the desk which he had used during his years in the Dallas division office.

Space permits mention of only one other aspect of Burl's community life—his lifelong devotion to his church and its schools. He not only is an ardent supporter of Texas Christian University — especially those Horned Frog football teams—but also served for many years as a trustee of Jarvis Christian College, a school for Negroes which the church maintains near Hawkins, Texas.

Burl is chairman of the board of the First Christian Church in Forney and has taught a Sunday School class for many years. Mary is just as devoted to such work—was at the church playing the organ when we went to visit the Hulseys.

• **Most-Supervised Farm**—Just one and one-half miles from the rooms in which the desk, easy chair and TV are sitting is what Burl describes as "the most-supervised 450 acres anywhere." This is the farm that became the center of activity for the Hulseys when he re-

tired. (This is a good place to add that Burl has had no more heart trouble, and if we ever saw a happy, active-as-he-needs-to-be retired man, it's Hulsey.)

Four years ago, much of this farm was rundown and badly infested with rootrot, the plague of the Texas Blacklands. This land consists of 241 acres which the Hulseys owned and 210 more belonging to Mrs. Hulsey's sister, but which Burl manages and operates as a unit. A good tenant, J. B. Tanner, does the cropping (with Burl doing the "most supervising," which he mentioned) and Burl runs Angus cattle on the 80 acres of pasture.

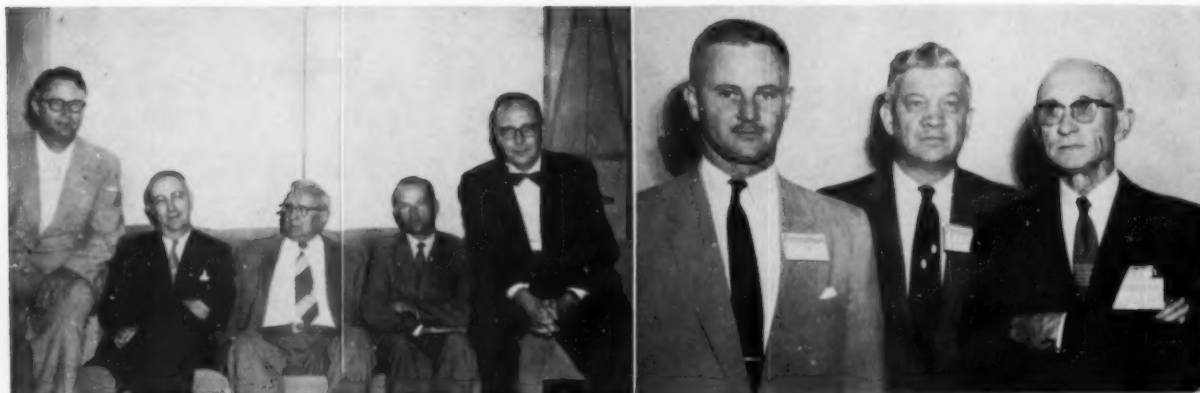
This is the land which won for Burl last year the award as the Outstanding Conservation Farmer of the Kaufman-Van Zandt-Rockwall Soil Conservation District. In four years Hubam clover in rotation with cotton has built up the fertility and controlled rootrot. The land is terraced and drained well. It grows good crops.

Cotton is on this land, of course. Hulsey's middle name is Benson, but that doesn't mean he has any relationship with the present Secretary of Agriculture or his policies—"the devil with Soil Banking," he snorted, when we asked Hulsey if he had signed-up this year.

Cotton on the farm looked mighty pretty in late July, and promises to make three-quarters to a bale per acre, a high yield around Forney, Tanner, the tenant, does a good job of farming, including insect control and other practices that make the land pay off; as well as terracing and other means of preserving the soil fertility.

Pasture land is just as well-managed as cropland. Basic Bermuda pastures have button clover and ryegrass planted on them. The result is that the land will carry about a head to every two acres

(Continued on Page 26)



At Des Moines, Aug. 12-14

Soybean Convention Speakers Listed

AMERICAN Soybean Association and National Processors' Association announce programs.

National Soybean Processors' Association and American Soybean Association have announced the program for their 1958 meetings. The conventions will be held Aug. 18-20 at Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa.

The National Association will be guests of Iowa processors at a reception on Sunday evening, Aug. 17; and will hold its annual business session on Monday, Aug. 18.

Most of the group will remain for the meetings of American Soybean Association on Tuesday and Wednesday.

• **National Association**—The processors' organization is headed by R. G. Houghtlin. Donald B. Walker is secretary; Harold A. Abbott, treasurer; M. D. McVay, chairman of the board; and Glenn Pogeler, vice-chairman of the board.

This group will have a business session for member and associate members Monday morning, and the National Soybean Crop Improvement Council Advisory Board will meet at the same time. A joint luncheon will be held at noon.

Speakers at the afternoon business session, open to all registrants, will include Ray Rowland, president, Ralston Purina Co.; Howard Roach, president, Soybean Council of America; Dr. James Hilton, president, Iowa State College; and Harold Benton, Midwest soybean grower and banker.

Dr. Max Myers, administrator of the Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA, will address the annual banquet that evening.

Association directors will meet at breakfast the next morning, and the National Soybean Crop Improvement Council Advisory Board will hold a meeting at the same time.

• **American Association** — Officers of American Soybean Association include John Sawyer, president; C. G. Simcox, vice-president; and George M. Strayer, executive vice-president and treasurer.

Directors of this group and special

OFFICERS of two soybean groups that will meet in Des Moines this month are shown here. National Soybean Processors' Association officers are in the picture on the left. They are, left to right: Glenn Pogeler, vice-chairman of the board; Don Walker, secretary; Harold Abbott, treasurer; M. D. McVay, board chairman; and R. G. Houghtlin, president. American Soybean Association officials, in the picture on the right, are John Sawyer, president; George M. Strayer, executive vice-president and secretary-treasurer; and C. G. Simcox, vice-president.

committees will meet on Monday, Aug. 18, and exhibits will be open.

The Governor of Iowa will welcome visitors at the opening business session Tuesday morning. Speakers and their subjects will be:

"Soybean Meal Markets in Northern European Countries," Dr. T. L. Hieronymous, department of agricultural economics, University of Illinois, Urbana.

"The Effects of the St. Lawrence Waterway on the U.S. Soybean Industry," J. R. Hartley, school of business, Indiana University, Bloomington.

"The Soybean Situation in Japan," Mototaro Sugiyama, president, The Association of Oil and Fat Manufacturers of Japan, Tokyo (presented by Ichiro Kashiwaga, New York City, N.Y.)

"The Japanese American Soybean Institute Activities," Shizuka Hayashi, managing director, Japanese American Soybean Institute, Tokyo.

The afternoon session will hear these subjects:

"Foreign Agricultural Service Soybean Programs," Dr. Max Meyers, Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA, Washington.

"Technical Help for Foreign Buyers of Soybean Oil," Dr. Edward M. James, oil technician, Soybean Council of America, Inc., Swarthmore, Pa.

"Selling American Soybeans and Soybean Products in Foreign Markets," panel discussion. Six participants to be named.

"The Soybean Council of America Program," speaker to be announced.

"The Green Bud," motion picture film produced in Japan by the Japanese American Soybean Institute.

The annual banquet will be held Tuesday evening.

Topics and speakers Wednesday morning will be:

"Peoria Laboratory Research Programs on Soybeans," Dr. A. K. Smith, head, protein utilization branch, Northern Utilization Research Laboratory, USDA, Peoria, Ill.

"Soybeans Meeting Nutrition Needs in Undeveloped Countries," Dr. H. W. Miller, director, International Nutrition Research Foundation, Arlington, Calif. (read by C. P. Miles).

"Methods of Soybean Grading," film-

strip on proper grading practices.

The final session Wednesday afternoon will hear the following:

"The Soybean Cyst Nematode Quarantine," Dr. Joseph Spears, Plant Pest Control Division, USDA, Washington.

"What Will We Get for 1958-Crop Soybeans?" Dr. G. L. Jordan, department of agricultural economics, University of Illinois, Urbana.

"Where Are We Going in Protein Consumption?" speaker to be announced.

"What Is the World Fats and Oils Supply Situation?" George A. Parks, Jr., Deputy Assistant Administrator, Market Development Programs, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA, Washington.

• District Meetings Set for Ginners

GINNERS of Arkansas and Missouri will start attending their annual district meetings the latter part of this month. Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association has announced the following meeting dates; all meetings start at 10 a.m. except at Newport, which will be at 6 p.m. meeting:

Aug. 19, Dist. 10, Hope, place will be announced.

Aug. 20 McGehee, Greystone Hotel.

Aug. 21, Little Rock, Grady Manning Hotel.

Aug. 26, Helena, Legion Hut.

Aug. 27, Pine Bluff, Holiday Inn.

Aug. 28, Newport, Oil Mill Park.

Aug. 29, Walnut Ridge, Community Building.

Sept. 2, Parkin, Community Building.

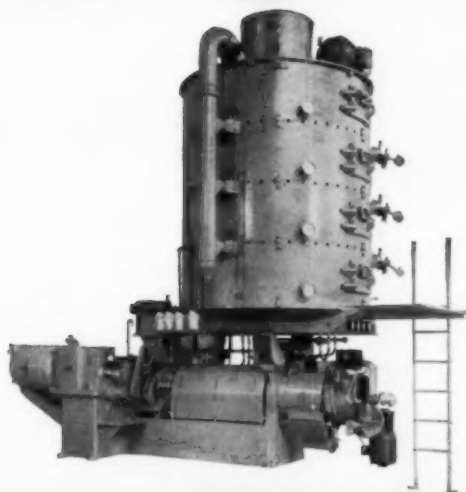
Sept. 3, Blytheville, Country Club.

Sept. 4, Hayti, City Park.

Sept. 5, Sikeston, Rustic Inn.

Peanut Shellers Re-elect

All officers of Southwestern Peanut Shellers' Association have been re-elected, according to John Haskins, Durant, Okla., secretary-treasurer. George B. Freeman, Houston, is president; Ellis L. Ganey, Abilene, vice-president; and directors are Pat Cagle, Comanche; M. E. Shell, Gorman; and A. S. Moake, San Antonio, all from Texas.



French

SCREW PRESSES

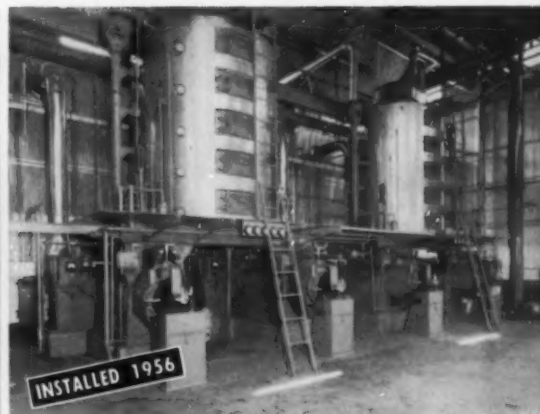
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*Now—operating for nearly 4 years
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as viewed from

The PRESS Box

• Article by Moloney

JOHN F. MOLONEY is the author of a paper, "The American Trade Association," which is being distributed. The secretary-treasurer of National Cottonseed Products Association at Memphis read the paper at a meeting of The Egyptians, a discussion group, on Feb. 20, 1958.

• Mill Attracts Many

OLD SLATER MILL Museum is attracting an increasing number of visitors at Pawtucket, in Rhode Island, officials report. The site of the first cotton textile mill in the United States, the Museum was the subject of a feature article earlier in The Press.

• 10 Million Boosters

POPULATION of the Los Angeles area will exceed 10 million by 1975, making it the world's leading metropolis. This is the conclusion of Dr. Robert R. Dockson, University of California economist, who calls attention to the market opportunities this will offer for food, fiber and other products.

• Yank Explains You All

YOU ALL, as used in the South, has been explained—and by a Yankee, at that. P. J. Zondervan, president of Gideons International, says that "you all" is a good Biblical expression which became common in the South because that is the Bible Belt.

• Feature Household Cottons

HOUSEHOLD COTTONS are receiving national prominence during August through the Home Decoration Time newspaper supplement issue by the National Cotton Council. The Council has distributed this cotton publicity to 2,700 newspapers and the National Society of Interior Designers has sent it to 1,200 home economists.

• Buying Less Butter

HOUSEWIVES have sharply reduced butter buying, a USDA monthly survey shows. In May, indicated butter purchases were the smallest in that month since 1955, and per capita purchases were the smallest since 1954. May butter volume bought was 2,500,000 pounds below purchases a year earlier, even though prices averaged slightly lower.

• He's No Square

SCIENTISTS AREN'T "SQUARES." A Du Pont Co. research man reports that a survey shows that the typical American scientist is a "family man" who has about the same interests as other men. "Instead of being 'squares' or hermits, many scientists accept more than the usual share of civic and social obligations," the study indicates.

• Snow Time To Complain

A SIGN FOR SUMMER: "If you're snowed under with work, you won't have time to notice the hot weather."

• Handy, but Not for Clipping

PAPER CLIPS are handy, but for everything except clipping paper. That is the finding in a survey by Lloyds' Bank in London. The use of 100,000 paper clips was reported as follows:

Twisted or broken during phone calls—14,163.

Makeshift bra and suspender hooks—17,200.

Toothpicks—5,434.

Nail cleaners—5,308.

Pipe cleaners—3,196.

Chips for card games—19,143.

Thousands were dropped on the floor and swept away, and only 20,000 were used to clip papers together.

• Tummy Troubles Unsettled

BLOAT, perennial problem of the raiser of cattle, remains an unanswered question. University of Arizona says the first mention of bloat came as early as 60 A.D. Nineteen hundred years later, its cause and cure are still being debated. Cottonseed hulls and other dry roughage will help prevent or reduce the difficulty, but we still don't fully understand what takes place in "the darkest place in the world . . . the inside of the cow."

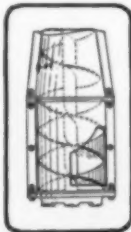
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It's a fact: only HAMMOND Screw-Lift incorporates, at the horizontal-vertical junction or transfer point, an Exclusive Expansion Relief Chamber . . . Precision-Loading Aperture . . . and Directional Feeder Control. In addition, you get the basic advantages of Slip Couplings between lengths with Split Stabilizer Bearings . . . for easy access and simplest maintenance. These outstanding design features make the big difference, the big "extra," you get in the HAMMOND Screw-Lift! There's no choking, no degradation, no overloading. And, whip and vibration are eliminated throughout.



LOADING APERTURE
Screw-Lifts use only 90° of the circle. Loading is always in the direction of the vertical screw rotation. This permits free access from horizontal to vertical flights with controlled capacity.



EASY ACCESSIBILITY
Slip couplings are used between each length of conveyor, both in the horizontal feeder and the vertical lift. These couplings are patented and of exclusive Hammond design, permitting quick easy removal of conveyor for repair or replacement.



SPLIT STABILIZER BEARINGS
Each length of conveyor rides in split stabilizer bearings — another exclusive Hammond feature. The bearings eliminate whip, vibration and assure quiet operation of the assembly whether under load or empty.



DIRECTIONAL FEEDER CONTROL
This is another patented feature which co-ordinates the movement of material from the horizontal feeder with the specified capacity of the lift. Build-up of volume cannot take place at the juncture, eliminating any possibility of clogging.

Completely enclosed, dust-tight, moisture-proof — the HAMMOND Screw-Lift can be set up in the tightest layout, without relocating your processing machinery or equipment. The HAMMOND Screw-Lift easily fits in as an integral part of your processing operation. It handles any volume of free-flowing bulk material up to 3000 cu. ft. per hour.

Know and remember the **BIG, BASIC DIFFERENCE** in HAMMOND Screw-Lift . . . it pays!

EXPANSION RELIEF CHAMBER

This patented, exclusive feature, at the all-important transfer point, provides 130% greater capacity than the rated handling capacity of the unit. Relieves pressure, choking, degradation.



Make your own test — with your own material — in our pilot plant! Ship in a workable sample and see how efficiently Screw-Lift handles your product. No obligation of course. Let us know when you can come in for the test!

Write for Bulletin M-500-2



• Plains Irrigation Survey Issued

IRRIGATED COTTON acreage on the Texas High Plains totals 1,404,442 acres, the 1958 survey by D. W. Sherrill, Lubbock, irrigation agent, Texas Extension Service, shows.

The 42 counties included in the area surveyed are irrigating 4,752,570 acres on 18,605 farms. Grain sorghums lead in irrigated acreage, 2,110,773, with cotton second. Despite the Soil Bank, almost as much cotton is irrigated as the 1,445,858 acres in 1957. Grain sorghums increased from 2,054,233 acres last season.

Cotton irrigation, by counties, follows:

County	Cotton Acres Irrigated
Armstrong	400
Bailey	70,000
Borden	800
Briscoe	14,000
Carson	1,000
Castro	53,000
Cochran	50,000
Collingsworth	11,000
Crosby	100,000
Dallam	27
Dawson	55,000
Deaf Smith	10,000
Donley	8,100
Floyd	69,983
Gaines	60,000
Garza	11,200
Gray	496
Hale	155,707
Hansford	969
Hartley	80
Hempbill	140
Hockley	165,000
Howard	1,500
Hutchinson	
Lamb	117,120
Lipscomb	
Lubbock	200,000
Lynn	60,000
Mitchell	12,150
Moore	180
Ochiltree	400
Oldham	40
Farmer	45,000
Potter	80
Randall	2,000
Roberts	259
Scurry	3,000
Sherman	
Swisher	45,961
Terry	60,000
Wheeler	850
Yosum	19,000

Cotton Champs on Tour

Oklahoma's 1957 cotton production champions and their coaches are touring West Texas, New Mexico and Mexico as guests of Oklahoma Cotton Research Foundation. Leaving Oklahoma City, Saturday, Aug. 9, the boys and adult leaders are visiting experiment stations, oil mills, cotton breeding farms and other points of interest. They are winners in the annual contest sponsored by the cotton industry of Oklahoma.

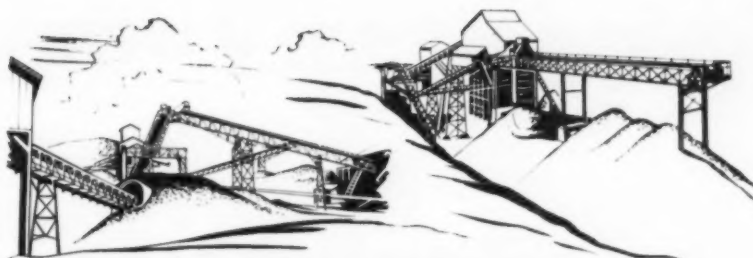
Soybean Stocks Large

Soybean stocks totaling on July 1, 107,400,000 bushels, were the largest on record. USDA says total stocks are one-fourth larger than a year ago, even though stocks on farms are 10 million bushels less than last July's holdings.

Flaxseed stocks of 9,215,000 bushels were less than half those a year ago.

Co-op Gin Names Watson

L. G. Watson is president of Farmers' Cooperative Association, Springlake, Texas. George Richards is manager. Serving on the board are Vice-President J. J. Coker, Secretary-Treasurer W. E. Miller, P. A. Washington and E. H. Green.



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On New Mexico Line

Gin Is on West Texas' "Last Three Acres"

A cotton gin occupies the last three acres out of 171,096,960 acres in the sprawling state of Texas. Anthony Farmers, Inc., a gin in El Paso County on the New Mexico line, is operated by Irvin Woodward.

The title to the property held by this gin describes it as "the last three acres in West Texas." It is bounded on the north by the New Mexico State line.

Neighboring ginners in New Mexico are keeping a wary eye on this gin

property now, to prevent Texas from moving over the line in an effort to grab New Mexico and approach Alaska in size.

Hart Heads Plainview Gin

Ross Hart has been re-elected a director and president of Plainview, Texas, Cooperative Gin. Cecil Curry is vice-president and Roma Pemberton is manager. Directors include Ralph Walker, M. D. Burrus and W. O. Kirk.

■ C. H. "CAP" ALLEN, cashier, is observing his fiftieth anniversary with Southland Cotton Oil Mill, Corsicana, Texas.

In a Dairy State

Senator's Wife Helped Colored Margarine

Margarine history was recounted recently by Senator Richard L. Neuberger of Oregon in an article about his wife which he wrote for "Parade," a magazine section distributed by newspapers.

Senator Neuberger says that his wife, who also is a successful politician, has followed her own code of conduct at all times, regardless of political consequences. To illustrate, he told of the margarine incident while Mrs. Neuberger was a member of the Oregon Legislature.

Donning an apron, she mixed white margarine with coloring in the marble halls of the Oregon Capitol—and helped to convince the lawmakers that a 34-year-old law banning colored margarine should be repealed.

It didn't matter to her, the Senator adds, "that her own mother operated a dairy farm. White oleo had to go."

PTC Equipment Installed By Buckeye in Memphis

The latest type of electronic temperature indicating equipment has recently been installed by PTC Cable Co., St. Paul, Minn., at the plant of the Buckeye Cotton Oil Co. in Memphis. The installation was made in three 70-ft.-diameter steel tanks used for storing soybeans.

Stott Heads Brokers' Group

Jack Stott, Zimmerman, Alderson, Carr, Chicago, is the current president of the National Fats and Oils Brokers' Association. George K. Dahlin, Roesling, Monroe and Co., Chicago, is vice-president; and William T. Gartside, W. T. Gartside Co., Chicago, is secretary-treasurer.

Margarine Federation President Is Bakker

A. Bakker, managing director, De Valk Margarine Plant, Weesp, Netherlands, is president of the recently-organized International Federation of Margarine Associations. Secretary is M. E. J. Hijmans, 44 Raamweg, The Hague, Netherlands.

As announced earlier in The Press, the Federation will study industry problems, exchange information and foster better international relations.

Opportunities for Fabrics

"Almost limitless possibilities" for new synthetic fabrics are seen by two research scientists at Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio. In the Battelle Technical Review, Dr. Robert I. Leininger and Ben S. Daniel say that notable advances also have been made in treating natural fibers with chemicals. They predict that production of nonwoven fabrics will reach 90 million pounds in 1958.

Denis Hayley Appointed

Denis Hayley has been appointed director of information for the National Agricultural Chemicals Association, Washington.



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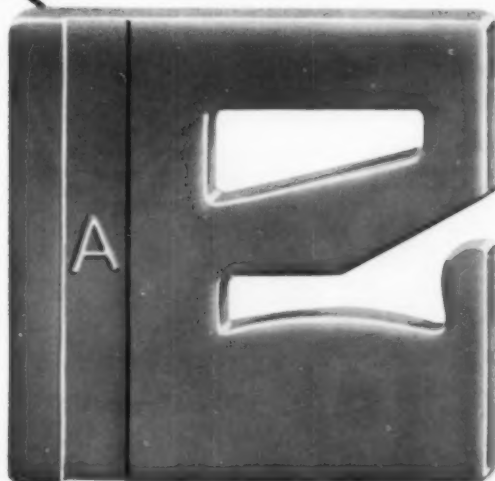
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- Lies flat to band; minimizes friction against other metals in boxcars—believed a cause of cotton fires
- Shipped in cotton bags within each lift of cotton ties

Now available with Dixisteel ties

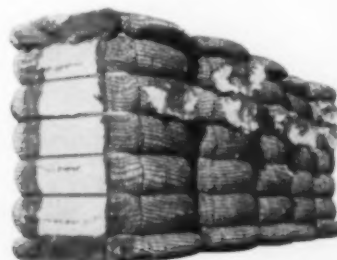
Ginners, compressors, and shippers alike will welcome this new DIXISTEEL Side-Opening Buckle, now available with the favorite of all cotton ties — DIXISTEEL.

They are cold punched from hot-rolled special analysis, new-billet steel, and tumbled to provide a smooth finish. There are no sharp edges to cut ties, hands, or gloves.

DIXISTEEL Buckles consistently run 15% higher in strength than ASTM standards. They will not snap at the eye, spread, bend or break.

These new buckles are packed in cotton bags, 300 to each bag. Five 50-lb. bags are packed inside of each lift of 50 bundles of cotton ties.

Specify DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties with the new side-opening DIXISTEEL Buckles.



DIXISTEEL COTTON TIES

Standard bundles weigh approximately 45 pounds and contain 30 ties—each 15/16 inches by approximately 19 gauge, 11½ feet long. Sixty-pound ties are also made. Buckles available separately in any quantity.

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA

A New Roller Gin

(Continued from Page 7)

search Laboratory after information was gained in observation testing of an eight-inch pilot model. A roller 20 inches long and 12½ inches in diameter was used. The stationary knife was placed at an angle of 30 degrees from horizontal. This model was tested with flight-bars (moving knives) of several different sizes of cross section.

Using Pima S1 seed cotton, tests were run to determine the capacities and fiber qualities obtainable with this gin when operated at various roller speeds and at various ratios of roller speed per stroke of the moving knife. A 1957 model commercial roller gin was used to gin control lots.

Cold rolled steel flight bars (moving knives) were utilized. Bars of ½ x ¼ inch cross section proved insufficient in flexural strength, and ¾ x 1 inch cross section bars were tested. Bars of ¾ x ¾ inch cross section were finally proved most satisfactory. The ¾ x ¾ inch bars were placed 2 inches on centers and used to test the gin at roller speeds ranging from 112 to 158 rpm and at five ratios (approximately two, three, four, six, and eight peripheral inches of roller per stroke of the moving knife).

As shown in Table 1, results of the flight-bar roller gin tests reveal a maximum average capacity of 19.093 pounds per inch of roller per hour on the experimental gin operating at a roller speed of 158 rpm, at the 4:1 ratio, and using the ¾ x ¾ inch flight bars. The average capacity of the control lot in that test was 3.075 pounds per inch of roller per hour. At this favorable capacity on

Table 1. Flight bar roller gin (5/8" x 5/8" c.s. flight bars, 2" o.c.) and control (40" conventional roller gin) test results, averages of 3 replications per lot, Pima S1, hand-picked, before frost, crop of 1957.

Test designation	Test lot no.	Roller speed	Moving knife speed	Speed ratio	Capacity	
					lbs./in./hr.	lbs./100,000 sq. ins. ²
		rpm	strokes/minute	inches/stroke ¹		
Experimental gin						
Air doffed	24	112.7	2215.0	1.998:1	11.371	4.283
" "	26	125.0	2643.0	2.006:1	12.856	4.042
" "	23	113.0	1475.0	3.008:1	12.311	4.624
" "	25	135.0	1765.0	3.003:1	14.549	4.574
" "	1	134.5	1321.7	3.996:1	12.246	3.864
" "	4	157.7	1550.0	3.995:1	19.093	6.014
" "	2	134.5	880.0	6.002:1	11.782	3.718
" "	5	158.0	1033.3	6.005:1	16.136	4.334
" "	3	134.8	660.0	8.022:1	10.144	3.193
" "	6	157.5	773.3	7.998:1	11.951	3.220
Steam doffed	20	157.5	1550.0	3.995:1	18.844	5.072
Control, steam doffed	7	136.5	867.5	3.584:1	3.075	1.647
Experimental gin						
Air doffed, reclaimed S/C	28	112.5	2200.0	1.999:1	9.02	3.411
" "	30	135.0	2640.0	2.008:1	12.021	3.779
" "	27	113.0	1475.0	3.008:1	10.665	4.006
" "	29	135.0	1775.0	2.986:1	15.393	4.841
" "	8	135.0	1320.0	4.016:1	16.020	5.036
" "	11	158.5	1550.0	4.016:1	18.900	5.085
" "	9	135.0	880.0	6.024:1	14.487	4.564
" "	12	158.5	1035.0	6.014:1	17.325	4.639
" "	10	135.0	660.0	8.033:1	10.086	3.171
" "	13	158.5	775.0	8.031:1	13.440	3.599
Steam doffed, reclaimed S/C	21	157.5	1560.0	3.965:1	16.599	4.473

¹ Peripheral inches of roller per stroke of knife.

² Pounds per 100,000 square inches of roller surface.

the experimental roller gin, only 59.54 percent of the seed cotton from the feeder was ginned as it passed over the ginning point, necessitating "reclaiming" unginned seed cotton from the ginned seed. By changing the ratio to 8:1 and continuing at the 158 rpm, the capacity was reduced to 11.951 pounds per inch of roller per hour, but the percent of seed cotton ginned was increased to 83.61 percent.

Without readjusting the gin following

the testing of Pima cotton and using Acala 1517C seed cotton, a capacity of 12.95 pounds per inch of roller per hour was obtained with the ¾ x ¾ inch bars, the 4:1 ratio, and the 158 rpm roller speed. The control lot capacity for Acala 1517C was 2.16 pounds per inch of roller per hour.

From the mixture of unginned seed cotton and seed, approximately 95.5 percent of the ginned seed was removed by only one passage through a conventional

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TYPE CLEANER WITH STICK AND
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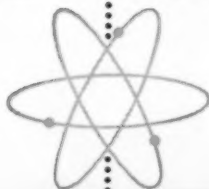
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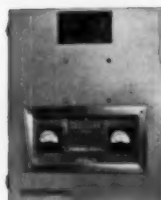
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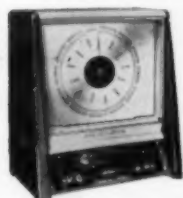
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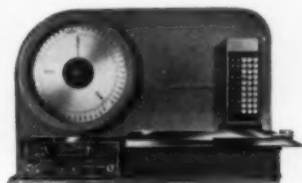
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extractor feeder in the reclaiming process.

The principal factors contributing to favorable capacity of the flight bar gin appear to be (1) the possibility of operating the roller at a relatively high peripheral velocity, and (2) the "pre-ginning action" of the flight bars as they approach the stationary knife at a slower linear velocity than the peripheral velocity of the roller. From all the tests, the maximum capacity was realized when the roller peripheral velocity was twice the linear velocity of the flight bar moving knife. The maximum practical roller speed has not yet been determined. Judging from the limited results from the few selected samples, average fiber quality values were essentially the same for the experimental lots and the control lots.

There is need for further work in adjustment and modifications to the 20-inch model of the flight-bar roller gin to improve capacity, "ginning percent," and reclaiming methods.

Canvas Advisors Appointed

Three advisors have been added to those counseling the cooperative canvas research programs of USDA and Canvas Products Association International. New advisory collaborators are Francis Scofield, National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association; Ralph Stickle, Jr., Union Carbide Chemicals Research Center; and Clarence A. Timmerman, awning department, McCampbell and Co. George S. Buck, Jr., National Cotton Council, heads the advisory group.

• Sesame Production Shows Decrease

WORLD SESAME production in 1957 is estimated at 1,500,000 short tons by USDA. This is 20 percent below the 1950-54 average and slightly under 1956 output.

In Asia, which produces three-fourths of the world sesame crop and supplied 90 percent before the war, production has declined. This is because Communist China has diverted land to food grains and cotton. Last year, however, farmers were given better prices and encouraged to plant more sesame. Indian sesame production, which has dropped for three years, in 1957 was the smallest in six years.

Mexican output was down 15 percent from an unusually large 1956 crop, but Central America hiked sesame production 40 percent above the previous year. Columbia and Venezuela are increasing production to meet the need for domestic vegetable oil.

African sesame volume was 15 percent smaller than in 1956, due to less favorable weather in the Sudan.

Firms Sponsor Racers

Many cotton industry firms sponsored contestants in the July 29 Soap Box Derby at Lubbock, Texas. Sponsors included Moss-Gordin Lint Cleaner Co., County Line Co-op Gin, Cunningham Gin, Abernathy Co-op Gin, Western Cottonoil Co., Wienke & Lambert Gin, Becton Gin, Abernathy Gin Co., Farmers TUCO Gin, and Heckville Gin.

Valley Ginnings Later

Ginnings in Texas Lower Rio Grande Valley are running later than last season, Valley Farm Bureau reports. About 100,000 bales had been ginned to the end of July, some 70,000 less than a year earlier. Total production this year, however, will be larger.

Purina Sales at Peak

Ralston Purina Co. had the highest sales volume in history during the third quarter of its current fiscal year, the firm reports. Profits were the second highest in history.

Soybean Sales Decentralized

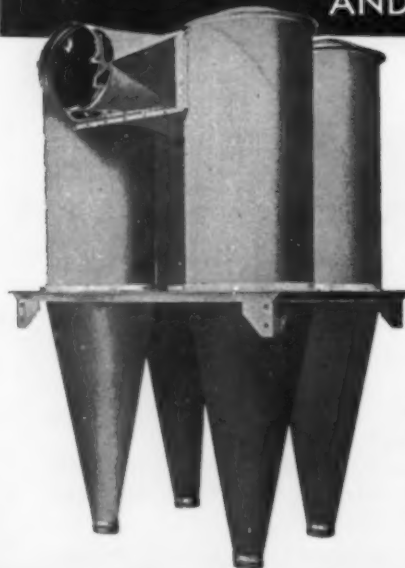
General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, has announced the decentralization of soybean meal sales. All phases of sales, pricing, scheduling and invoicing now will be handled at the Belmond, Iowa, and Rossford, Ohio, plants.

FIRST PLANT DISEASE HANDBOOK FOR TEXAS PUBLISHED

Dr. Harlan E. Smith, Texas Extension plant disease specialist, is author of the first Plant Disease Handbook for Texas, just published. Sixty-five Texas agricultural authorities contributed to it.

The publication is designed for teachers, agricultural workers, farmers and others. Single copies may be purchased for \$2.25, prepaid, from the Exchange Store, College Station, Texas.

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To help solve your problems concerning dust and other gin waste . . . install HIGH EFFICIENCY CYCLONE DUST COLLECTORS. Small diameter cyclones are MORE EFFICIENT than large cyclones. However, because of their low capacity, multiple units consisting of 2 or 4 collectors must be installed in most cases.

This collector MUST BE PROPERLY SIZED: (Air Reading should be taken where possible) to do this, the size and make of fan, type fan blade, fan speed, diameter of pipe on discharge side of fan, and type of material the fan is handling must be known.

We highly endorse this collector.



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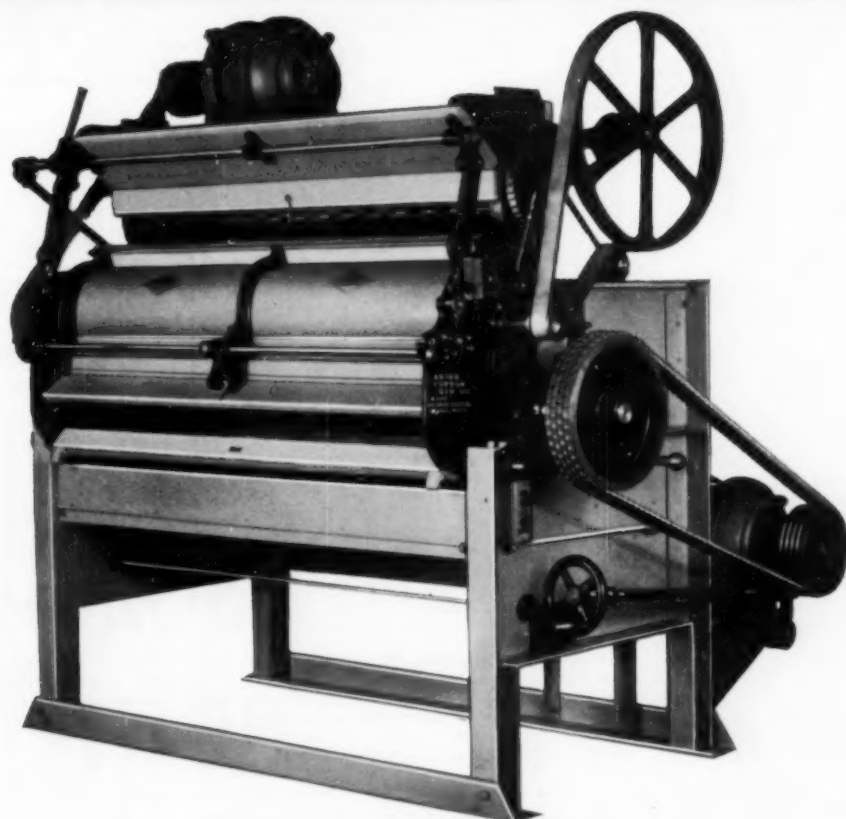
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Burl Is Tops

(Continued from Page 15)

practically the year 'round.

Hulsey, of course, supplements the pasture with cottonseed meal pellets and creep feeds his calves. To no one's surprise, he is a strong believer in the protein concentrate he sold so long. He feeds it liberally now, as he did years ago when, as a mill manager, he and a friend won a top prize for a carlot of fat steers.

Improvements on the farm are practical but not showy. It's the kind of an operation a real farmer has, and uses to make money. And it's the kind of place that's ideal for a retired businessman to keep busy without having to work more than he should.

All in all, though, Burl does what he's supposed to do, and is having a fine time. He looks wonderful and feels the same. About the only regret he has is that he doesn't get to see his oil milling friends as much as he used to—even though quite a few do pull off Highway 80, on Center Street in Forney by the gin, and drive three blocks over to the Hulsey home.

• **Grandchildren, Too**—Among those who do drive often down Center Street are the Hulsey children and grandchildren.

Riter, whom we mentioned earlier, lives just 12 miles away at Terrell. He, his wife, son, 12, and daughter, 9, are frequent Forney visitors. Riter went to TCU two years and to the University of Texas, where he graduated in 1942, then to the famed Harvard School of Business Administration, before becoming a banker.

Margarine Increases; Record Likely

Margarine production reached an all-time high in the first six-months of 1958, and is likely to set a record total for the entire year. The 776,227,000 pounds produced in the first half of this year was nine percent above output a year earlier. USDA forecasts that 12-month production will be 1,525,000,000 pounds, against 1,460,943,000 in 1957. Per capita consumption this year probably will reach 8.8 pounds, an all-time high which compared with 8.6 pounds per person last year. Butter use is indicated at 8.6 pounds per person, as it was last year, says the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers.

Burl, Jr., and his wife have two children, also. They and their 10-year-old and 12-year-old sons live in Fort Worth. That's near enough for Burl and Mary to see them and TCU, too. Burl, Jr., however, got his electrical engineering degree at Texas A&M. He's now superintendent of transmission for Texas Electric Service Co.

That's the Hulsey family, today. Burl and Mary are happily surrounded by their children and grandchildren, lifelong friends and the testimonials of the affection in which they're held by so many. They're doing the things that have won

them recognition as outstanding citizens for almost 50 years—leaders in their community, their church, in the oil mill industry and, now, in conservation farming: preserving the soil so it may long serve those grandchildren, too.

Weaver Is Ginner of Month

Ronald Weaver, Petersburg Cooperative Gins, has been named Texas Cooperative Ginner of the Month for July. Texas Cooperative News points to his quarter-century in ginning and 15 years with cooperative gins in West Texas as part of his background of leadership. At Petersburg, he manages three modern gin plants.

Hutto Gin Gives Awards

Hutto Cooperative Gin, Hutto, Texas, presents awards to FFA boys growing the most cotton from seed presented to them by the gin, according to Manager V. C. Johnson.

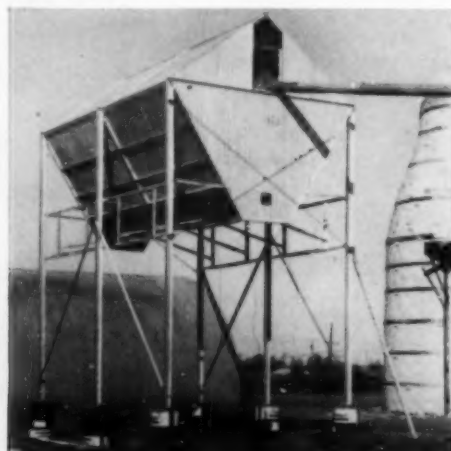
Arthur Olander is president of the cooperative. Other officers and directors are Secretary Verner Rydell, Clarence Stromberg, Arnold Westberg, Marshall Ford, Walter Albert and August Decker.

■ **DALTON E. GANDY**, Ruston, NCPA field representative, was a delegate from Lincoln Parish to the Louisiana Farm Bureau meeting in New Orleans recently. Participation in Bureau discussions gave Gandy an opportunity to aid in better understanding of cottonseed grading and other cotton industry questions.

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BOTTOM DUMP BURR HOPPER—8 Doors. 25-35-45 Bale Capacities. Based on 500 pounds Burrs per Bale.

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Drouth Drying Up Your Profits?

Try Contour-Farmed Terraces

CONSERVATION-TYPE terraces are doubling cotton yields for farmers in western Oklahoma.

They were pioneered by Cotin Clark of Frederick in 1947, and they show so much promise that they are being widely accepted by farmers.

Richard Sappington constructed this type of terrace on his farm 12 miles north of Mangum. In 1956, technicians from the Soil Conservation Service assigned to the Greer County Soil Conservation District helped Sappington layout and construct his terrace system. Although his land was practically level, Sappington believed that terraces and contour farming would help him distribute the rainfall uniformly over his land and increase his cotton yields.

Early in the spring, Sappington listed the field, using the terraces as guide lines. He had hardly completed listing when a three-inch rain fell. He didn't lose a drop—"all of the water was evenly distributed in the contour listed furrows and above the level terraces," he beamed. "There was considerable runoff and loss of soil on an adjoining untterraced field," he explained.

He planted his cotton in June and only two showers—totaling about one inch—fell on the field before the cotton matured. "The yield the very first year was even better than I ever anticipated," he said. On the contour-farmed-terraced field the cotton produced three-quarters of a bale per acre and the cotton on the untterraced field yielded only one-fifth bale per acre.

In 1957 with its record rainfall of 24 inches, the contour-farmed-terraced field made more than a bale to the acre. "My cotton comes up to a uniform stand,

ON THIS FIELD that is being leveled the terraces have been spaced closer and are smaller or are similar to border for irrigated land. When the job is completed the area between terraces will be level allowing rainfall to be evenly distributed over the entire area. This system of terraces and farming makes for effective use of all rainfall and prevents any loss of soil by water erosion.



A VERY LARGE percentage of the rainfall and much valuable topsoil were lost from this unprotected cultivated field. A properly designed and constructed terrace system would have prevented this great loss.



THIS IS HOW one of the fields on John Underwood's farm looked after a heavy rain during the summer of 1957. The wheat stubble was plowed and the open condition of the soil permitted the water to soak into the soil rapidly. However, for a long time after the rain had fallen large areas of the field between the conservation type terraces were covered with water.



GRANT WOODWARD
Conservation Engineer, Soil
Conservation Service
Altus, Oklahoma

none is washed or drowned out and I'm completely sold on this type of water conservation on practically level cropland," he emphasized.

John Underwood, another cotton farmer who operates 1,020 acres near Willow, in Greer County, had seen many of his cotton crops dry up during July and August. He was convinced that if only he could save the spring rains, he could prevent a lot of the drouth damage. With the help of SCS engineers, he built a conservation-type terrace system on one of his fields in the summer of 1950. This field was almost level. Some of the neighbors thought Underwood was wasting his money and making his land hard to farm. However, he has consistently obtained good yields of cotton on the terraced land while adjoining unterraced fields have had near failures.

Approximately 24 inches of rain fell in the spring of 1957. Underwood planted his cotton in June in contour rows paralleling his terraces. July and August were hot. It was during those months that Underwood's terrace system really paid off. The 24 inches of rain that had fallen earlier in the spring had been evenly distributed over the entire field and infiltration had been almost perfect. The cotton withstood the drouth in good shape and yielded three-fourths of a bale per acre.

"This type of a terrace system is just what I needed for my farm. Level terraces and contour listing holds all the rain that falls—its like pre-irrigation for summer crops," Underwood explained. "However, I'll admit that I usually have to wait a little later than some of my neighbors to plant, but my

cotton is ready to harvest when their earlier planted fields are and my yield is greater," he said.

Some other farmers in western Oklahoma who have had similar results with water conservation type terraces include Edd McCollum of Mangum, Jimmie York of Jester, Vern Kitchens of Erick and Pete Carver of Sayre.

J. B. McBride, WUC, with the SCS at Mangum, states that many farmers of Greer County are becoming interested in leveling dryland between terraces. To make this system effective, terraces are run parallel to eliminate point rows and the area between terraces is leveled to remove the fall between terraces. This is very similar to a border system of irrigation—except it is applied on fields for dryland farming. McBride says this system makes for efficient use and distribution of every drop of rain that falls. Crops mature evenly and the yield and quality is uniformly good, the conservationist explained.

Reichman-Crosby-Hays Announces Officers

Reichman-Crosby-Hays Co., Memphis, manufacturers and dealers in machinery and supplies, have announced election of the following officers: Howard A. Jackson, president and treasurer; E. J. Langley, vice-president and general manager; R. W. Moore, vice-president and credit manager; Felix Tanner, vice-president and sales manager; Lawson Wilhoite, vice-president, public relations; and Mrs. Howard A. Jackson, secretary.

The firm was formed July 1 by consolidation of Reichman-Crosby Co. and Hays Supply Co.

Tobian Named Treasurer

Louis Tobian, Tobian and Co., Dallas, has been named treasurer of the Southwestern regional committee for the National Jewish Hospital at Denver. Tobian is chairman of the Dallas Housing Authority and active in other civic programs.

By Electric Edger

F. E. Roney, Retired Mill Manager Is Killed

Floyd E. Roney, Shreveport, retired manager of Caddo-DeSoto Cotton Oil Mill, was electrocuted July 28 while operating an electric lawn trimmer at his home.

The edger apparently shorted when it came in contact with a metal lawn chair. Roney was clutching the handle of the edger when he was discovered by a maid, and the trimmer was still running.

A graduate of Louisiana Tech at Ruston, he had served as vice-president of a bank and was associated with other oil mills before becoming general manager of the Shreveport mill. He retired several years ago, but maintained an investment office in Shreveport.

He is survived by his wife and two sisters.

Co-op Institute To Meet

American Institute of Cooperation will hold a summer session Aug. 24-27 at the University of Pennsylvania.



Seven Cylinder Single Unit with suction type bottom Dirt Hopper, heavy supports and braces. "V" gang Drives.

WONDER STATE INCLINED CLEANERS

are of greatly improved design, built in two widths—52 $\frac{3}{8}$ " or 72", inside measurements, in either Single, Double, or Triple Units, for various arrangements of settings.

The Wonder State all steel fan type cylinders have spikes securely riveted through two layers of steel plate. Wings on ends of cylinders prevent accumulation of cotton and eliminate fire hazard.

Also available, Five Cylinder Single Unit with suction type bottom Dirt Hopper, heavy supports and braces. "V" gang Drives.

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Equipment at Cotton Gins

THESE TABLES are part of a series published by USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service, Cotton Division. Other tables in the same series are appearing in other issues of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, which is the official publication for all state ginners' associations and the National Ginners' Association.

Each battery is recorded as a gin by USDA in this compilation. For multiple battery gins under one roof, each battery was recorded as a gin unit. Where batteries were housed in separate buildings on the same gin yard, each battery was listed as a separate gin. As some reports were incomplete, in some cases data for individual items do not equal the total number of gin batteries.

Overhead cleaners in gins by type, number of cylinders and method of cleaning, by states and U.S.—1956-57

States and United States	Total gin bat-teries	Bat-teries with overhead cleaners	Type of cleaner			Total number of cylinders in batteries				Methods of cleaning				Without bypass on overflow ^{1/}
			Hot air	Gravity	HA & G	4-9	10-14	15-19	20 or over	Screen	Grid	Revolving screen	Extractor screen combination	
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Georgia	487	275	148	103	24	233	38	1	3	217	38	45	5	173
Alabama	647	325	187	123	15	281	43	1	-	205	36	88	7	183
South Carolina	450	300	180	102	18	244	39	8	9	199	7	75	49	147
North Carolina	379	216	124	82	10	178	34	1	3	140	27	44	26	44
Virginia	20	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Florida	7	6	4	2	-	5	1	-	-	5	1	-	-	1
Louisiana	333	250	129	87	34	143	59	20	28	138	64	35	43	174
Arkansas	670	578	354	97	127	222	211	65	80	494	61	106	11	283
Mississippi	914	617	393	84	140	292	182	46	97	444	105	156	44	315
Tennessee	333	268	140	46	82	145	83	19	21	207	42	60	8	114
Missouri	164	157	109	9	39	58	59	15	25	127	33	28	6	113
Illinois	3	3	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1
Kentucky	4	4	3	-	1	2	1	-	1	4	1	1	-	2
Texas	1,727	1,679	309	642	728	311	561	452	355	1,483	265	187	72	612
Oklahoma	249	247	10	158	79	49	96	72	30	240	16	14	7	84
Arizona	125	125	18	61	46	20	42	18	45	93	62	29	-	21
California	258	258	80	16	162	5	11	40	202	225	163	53	-	45
New Mexico	66	66	12	20	34	7	26	22	11	49	27	15	1	12
United States	6,836	5,376	2,203	1,634	1,539	2,200	1,486	780	910	4,274	949	937	279	2,324

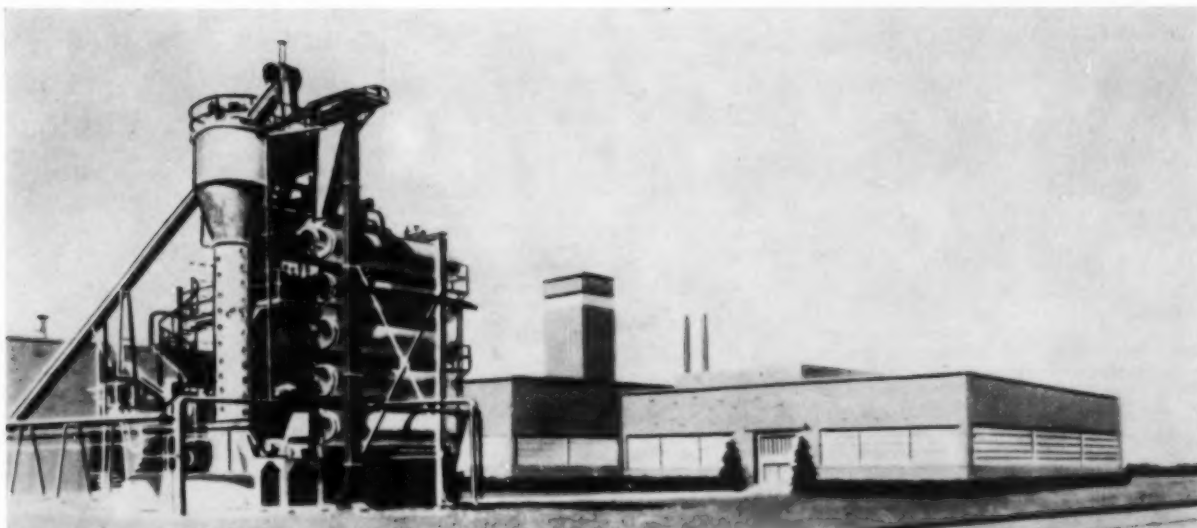
^{1/} Overflow subjected to recleaning and redrying after it is picked up.

Bur machines by number and size, stick and green leaf machines by number and type in gins, by states and U.S.—1956-57

States and United States	Total gin bat-teries	Bat-teries with bur machines	Bur machine							Batteries with stick & green leaf machines				
			Batteries with			Size in feet				Total ^{2/}	Bur extractor attachment	Multi unit	Feeder type	Cylinder cleaner type
			1	2	4 1/2	Less than 10	10	12	14 or more					
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Georgia	487	115	111	4	-	5	47	17	50	13	3	1	7	2
Alabama	647	107	99	8	-	6	53	1	55	19	1	2	16	-
South Carolina	450	139	135	4	-	43	30	3	67	12	1	10	3	1
North Carolina	379	89	81	8	-	24	33	3	37	3	-	-	3	-
Virginia	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	7	2	1	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	333	141	109	30	2	45	43	8	81	37	6	11	19	2
Arkansas	670	383	318	62	3	14	224	4	212	41	11	6	24	-
Mississippi	914	314	262	51	1	45	102	30	191	70	30	5	27	8
Tennessee	333	121	110	9	2	11	50	1	72	33	7	5	21	2
Missouri	164	103	88	15	-	6	41	-	71	17	11	1	4	1
Illinois	3	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	4	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
Texas	1,727	1,490	1,036	452	2	77	824	77	969	151	48	36	74	8
Oklahoma	249	214	165	49	-	11	93	19	140	17	6	5	7	4
Arizona	125	106	88	18	-	-	39	2	83	16	2	-	6	9
California	258	235	193	42	-	1	87	16	173	41	9	7	27	8
New Mexico	66	46	41	5	-	2	13	1	35	14	4	4	7	3
United States	6,836	3,608	2,840	758	10	200	1,683	182	2,238	485	139	93	246	48

^{1/} Includes three batteries with three bur machines.

^{2/} Sum of stick and green leaf machines by specified types in some instances exceed total number as nearly twenty percent of the batteries with this equipment have two or more such machines.



V. D. ANDERSON CO., Cleveland, Ohio, is the consulting firm, major equipment supplier and manufacturer of all oil extraction equipment for this new Canadian plant, located in Alberta province.

New Plant

ANDERSON CONSULTING FIRM FOR CANADIAN MILL

The V. D. Anderson Co., Cleveland, Ohio, is consulting firm, major equipment supplier and manufacturer of all oil extraction equipment for a new multi-million dollar plant now under construction in Alberta, the first such plant in this fast-growing Canadian province.

Western Canadian Seed Processors, Ltd., is constructing, at an estimated cost of \$2,700,000, a new oleaginous seed processing plant with complete refinery and hydrogenation equipment. The oil mill is of the Anderson Exsolex type and consists of a Series 8 Anderson Solvent plant, with three prepress Expellers.

It will have a capacity for processing 200 tons of sunflower seed per 24 hour day or 115 tons of flaxseed. Processing of safflower, rapeseed and soybeans is being considered for a later date. Any combination of these materials, or other high oil-bearing seeds, can be processed with Anderson Exsolex equipment.

The area from which the company will obtain its raw materials for processing includes nearly all of Southern Alberta. Sunflower, flax, commercial mustard, rapeseed and safflower can be grown throughout practically this entire area. Soybeans will be introduced as soon as a suitable variety is available to fit into the growing season. Although all of the special crops mentioned can be cultivated on both dry and irrigated land, it is expected that the new irrigated land coming into production in this area as a result of the government's recent agricultural program will supply an important share. A minimum of 120,000 acres will be required to grow the crops that the new oil mill can handle.

About 50 people will be employed in the plant. In addition, many Alberta farmers will have new cash crops. The plant is being planned so that its capacity can be substantially increased as demand for the company's products grow. It is expected to be placed in operation early next year, at which time it will have a capacity to produce two tank cars

of oil per day and one and one-half railway cars of bulk stock feed material.

Officers of the company are Robert L. Greer, president; Hugh H. Michael, vice-president. William G. Clarke, a director of the company, is also sales manager.

Soviets Buy Synthetic Plant

Courtaulds, Ltd., British textile firm, has sold the Soviets machinery to build a multi-million-dollar plant to make cellulose acetate yarn.

—Not Seeking Four-Bale Yields—

Strips Cotton, Cuts Cost in Arizona

WEST VALLEY FARMS in Arizona's Salt River Valley is using six-row equipment, stripping cotton and following other practices to reduce costs.

"We've got to cut every corner," Bob Drake, manager, recently told Arizona Farm-Ranchman. "We no longer are shooting for four-bale yields. We want lower costs and will settle for two-and-a-half-bale yields."

Six-row equipment is part of cutting costs. Drake had three four-row planters. The conversion was simple. He dismantled one and added one blade to each end of the other two cultivators.

"Seems that we get more done with two six-row rigs than with three four-row machines," he says. "We don't have the flat tires, carburetor trouble and other difficulties. And it increases by 50 percent the work produced in a day's time with one tractor and one operator."

Also converted were a planter and a spray rig. The planter also was expanded from a four-row rig.

With six-row equipment, Drake believes he is whipping the problem of soil compaction.

The farm's 595 acres of cotton are planted 18 rows solid and four rows skipped. "The only reason we skipped was to get spray, dust and defoliation equipment through," Drake says.

With a dual wheel setup on the tractor, and six-row equipment, tractor wheels hit only six out of the 18 rows. Every time a rig is put in the field, it is on those same six rows. Drake irri-

gates on nine out of the 18 rows, always on the same nine rows, and none of the furrows getting water ever get tractor wheels on them.

He says he went to this after he found rows, where tractor wheels weren't running, soft after an irrigation. Those wheel rows were hard and compacted; the compaction limited root growth and development of the plant and cut yield in comparison with non-wheel furrows.

To compensate for the alternate furrow irrigation, Drake doubles the length of time the water is on the rows. "That gives the water a chance to sub down deep and across," he says.

• **Harvests with Stripper** — Drake defoliates his cotton thoroughly and harvests it with a mechanical stripper.

The bottom cotton, usually about 75 percent of the crop and better lint, is mixed with the poorer 25 percent top set. Grades with the stripper have been satisfactory, quality apparently the same, and the stripper cuts harvesting costs by \$80 to \$100 per acre.

There's a lot more to Drake's operation. He doesn't thin his cotton anymore. Last year he made a test and found that the unthinned cotton, planted 18 pounds of acid delinted seed per acre and the same as the thinned, produced 121 pounds of lint more per acre.

However, in order to keep weeds down, he has added extra little wings on the sweeps next to the row. Cultivation may be a bit deeper, and the wings "really peak the dirt up on the drill row."

New Bulletin

COTTON PRODUCTION AND GINNING INFORMATION

Cotton production, ginning activity and related data for the 1957 crop are contained in "Cotton Production in the U.S." The Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, has just issued the 1957 edition of this annual publication.

Copies may be bought for 15 cents each from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington.

Statistics include cotton and linter production, by states, since 1899; number of active and idle gins by states and counties; percentage of cotton ginned to specific dates, by states; cotton production, by counties; and other information useful to the cotton industry.

The following table, from this publication, shows the number of active and idle gins, by states, for the past four seasons:

United States:	Number of Gins	
	Active	Idle
1957	6,349	765
1956	6,662	663
1955	6,929	634
1954	7,070	739
Alabama:		
1957	601	71
1956	637	65
1955	668	46
1954	685	60
Arizona:		
1957	132	3
1956	123	3
1955	120	3
1954	113	3
Arkansas:		
1957	625	87
1956	659	73
1955	685	74
1954	694	88
California:		
1957	244	4
1956	235	7
1955	231	8
1954	224	10
Florida:		
1957	7	4
1956	8	3
1955	11	1
1954	11	1

Georgia:		
1957	424	74
1956	476	45
1955	504	48
1954	523	60
Illinois:		
1957	3	—
1956	3	—
1955	3	—
1954	3	—
Kentucky:		
1957	4	—
1956	4	—
1955	4	—
1954	4	1
Louisiana:		
1957	302	55
1956	335	46
1955	358	40
1954	367	51
Mississippi:		
1957	833	107
1956	887	80
1955	927	77
1954	946	85
Missouri:		
1957	155	12
1956	164	4
1955	167	3
1954	167	3
New Mexico:		
1957	64	1
1956	64	—
1955	62	2
1954	61	1
North Carolina:		
1957	340	70
1956	373	57
1955	388	50
1954	416	50
Oklahoma:		
1957	250	30
1956	277	26
1955	292	29
1954	296	33
South Carolina:		
1957	395	60
1956	420	43
1955	436	42
1954	445	57
Tennessee:		
1957	321	21
1956	330	18
1955	335	19
1954	342	18
Texas:		
1957	1,631	156
1956	1,647	183
1955	1,715	182
1954	1,747	200
Virginia:		
1957	18	10
1956	20	10
1955	23	10
1954	26	9

Study Shows Farm Surplus Level to Remain High

A White House study concluded that current rates of disposal of U.S. surplus farm commodities leave little hope that domestic stocks can be reduced to a desirable level for at least five years, according to a recent article in the Wall Street Journal.

The article continued — "President Eisenhower included this assessment in a report to the lawmakers on disposal activities under Public Law 480 for the six months ended June 30.

"He said the government arranged for the disposal of \$985 million of commodities during this period, bringing to \$6,752,200,000 the total since operations under the act began in July, 1954.

"However, a memorandum he included in the report from Clarence Francis, special White House consultant on farm matters, predicted that 'barring eventualities not to be anticipated, the probability is that our surpluses will continue to be substantially above any normal or desirable carryover for at least the next five years.'

"Francis said this prediction would hold up even if disposal operations continue at the current rate for that period.

"Most of the commodities earmarked for disposal under the law in the latest six-months period—\$713,200,000—represented shipments scheduled to 20 foreign countries in return for their own currencies. Generally, the U.S. returns this money as foreign aid.

"Wheat and wheat flour accounted for \$238,300,000 of the commodities committed in exchange for foreign currencies, the report said. This covered the equivalent of 89,800,000 bushels.

"Cotton accounted for \$143,400,000 covering 598,400 bales. Fats and oils represented \$107,900,000 of the commitments, covering 670,600,000 pounds," the article pointed out.

■ **DR. ROBERT J. MIRAVALLE** has joined the staff of the U.S. Cotton Station, Shafter, Calif., as plant breeder.

Cotton Canvas Makes Camping Comfortable

■ **MODERN CAMPING EQUIPMENT**, made of cotton canvas, is making the outdoors more fun and more comfortable for everyone, the National Cotton Council points out. The Council and canvas manufacturers are carrying on co-operative promotional and advertising programs using pic-



tures such as these. Two modern canvas tents are shown here — Pop-Tent Corp. makes the tent, in the parabolic design, for the whole family, which can be let down and stored compactly in a small space. The other tent, made by Champion Canvas Co., is designed for modern woodsmen; it can be set up in four minutes, dismantles just as easily, and folds into a compact unit for traveling.

Cotton Doing Well, Insects Worse

GOOD TO EXCELLENT YIELDS were indicated over most of the Cotton Belt as this issue went to press a few hours before the first USDA cotton report for Aug. 1 was released.

If private sources and government cotton crop reporters agree, record or near-record yields are likely from western Texas and Oklahoma to California and Arizona.

Midsouth cotton is growing well, despite increasing insects and showery weather in some localities.

Southeastern States, which took the heaviest acreage cuts, reported more spotted conditions; but prospects in early August are fair to good in most localities.

Cotton insects, which have done rather heavy damage to bottom bolls in many areas and are a growing threat to later bolls, are causing much concern

among farmers and entomologists. Many states, notably Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi, report control measures less effective than in the past. Analysis indicates no change in formulations of insecticides, and only part of the ineffectiveness can be attributed to weather or faulty application methods.

Well-posted authorities feel that insect resistance or tolerance for pesticides must be the only answer in many instances. They believe that a careful re-evaluation of cotton insect control recommendations is desirable before the 1959 season.

With the exception of this pest problem, the general cotton crop outlook was far better than usual for mid-August, and growers who gambled that they could out-produce the income their acres would have brought in the Soil Bank had good prospects of coming out ahead of their Soil-Banking neighbors.

Feeding Experiment Planned

Cottonseed crushing industry representatives and Texas Technological College officials met Aug. 5 in Lubbock to plan cottonseed meal feeding experiments for 1958-59. The research is done under a Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association fellowship, and the NCPA Research and Education Division helps to plan the project.

Attending the Lubbock conference were Dean W. L. Stangel and Dr. N. C. Fine of Texas Tech; Jack Whetstone, Texas Crushers' Association, and Garlon A. Harper, NCPA; and the following oil mill representatives, Roy B. Davis, Roy Mack, Morris McElreath, George Brassell, and Bob Fleming.

Fresno Volume Sets Record

Fresno Cotton Exchange handled a record 1,437,272 bales during the 1957-58 season, ended July 31. This was 36,530 bales above 1956-57. Exchange officials expect another large volume in 1958-59, because of record crop prospects in the San Joaquin Valley.

Mills Are Largest Employers

Georgia's largest industrial employer is the textile industry. The 100,000 men and women on Georgia textile payrolls constitute about 10 percent of the one million persons employed in U.S. textile operations, American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute figures indicate.

Research Leader Dies

Dr. W. Hale Charch, director of the Du Pont Pioneering Research Laboratory, died recently. He directed research that led to development of moistureproof cellophane and such synthetics as Orlon and Dacron.

■ **WINSTON LOVELACE**, Pecos Valley Cotton Oil Co., Loving, N.M., and **KENNETH O. LEWIS**, NCPA Research and Educational Division, recently met to plan some experimental rations for lambs.

Record Cotton Crop Grown by Greece

Greece produced a record cotton crop in the season just ended. USDA reports the 285,000 bales produced as 22 percent above the 1956-57 season. More irrigation and higher yields brought the increase.

A slight increase in plantings is indicated for 1958-59.

Greece normally produces its domestic cotton needs except for extra-long staple imports. In 1957-58, however, U.S. and Syria are supplying about 21,000 bales of Upland cotton imported by Greece.

Farm Products Displayed

Cotton styles, feed products and other U.S. farm products are currently being displayed at the Brazilian Food Exposition in Sao Paulo. This is the twenty-fourth farm products exhibit arranged by USDA and cooperating industries since 1955; many of these activities have been featured in previous issues of The Press.

Brazil sells U.S. about \$668 million worth of farm products yearly, chiefly coffee; and buys about \$35 million worth of U.S. farm products, mostly wheat.

Farm Income To Rise

A "distinct improvement" in farm income is forecast by USDA. For the first half of 1958 net farm income was at the annual rate of \$13,300,000,000, which was 22 percent higher than the rate for the first half of 1957. Farmers' net income in 1957 was \$10,800,000,000.

Crushers Subsidized

Crushers of flaxseed and peanuts are receiving a subsidy from the Dutch government on all seed imported before Sept. 30 for crushing. Subsidy amounts to about \$8 to \$10 per ton, USDA reports. Soybean crushers were subsidized for a month last spring.

Japan To Buy U.S. Cotton

Japan has received another \$60 million credit from the U.S. for purchase of American cotton during the crop year starting Aug. 1.

The government's Export-Import Bank extended the one-year credit, the tenth it has made to Japan since 1948. The bank figured the credit would finance approximately 400,000 bales of cotton at current prices.

The credit provides that cotton sold under contracts entered into on or after March 31, 1958, are eligible for financing.

More Egyptian Acreage

Egypt's first 1958-59 cotton acreage estimate shows a five percent increase to 1,977,000 acres.

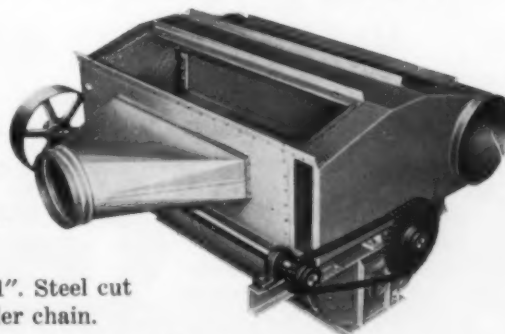
NEW!

STACY Self Cleaning Dropper

Ample capacity for any size battery of gins.

36" diameter cotton reel.

Over-all height 41". Steel cut sprockets and roller chain.



Write for Bulletin No. S-21

The STACY COMPANY, Inc.

2704 Taylor St.

Dallas 26, Texas



H. B. GLAZNER



L. R. DORN

Glazner Succeeds Dorn at Augusta

SWIFT & CO. has announced the appointment of H. B. Glazner, Chicago, as superintendent of the Augusta oil mill, succeeding L. R. Dorn. Dorn retired Aug. 1 after 40 years with Swift and 27 as superintendent at Augusta. He worked at Milledgeville, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., before going to Augusta. A native of Texas, Glazner joined Swift in 1928 as superintendent of the oil mill at Palestine, Texas; later he was assistant district superintendent, Dallas, and moved to Chicago in 1952.

MODERN STEEL STORAGE

All-Steel Self-Filling Non-Combustible
BUILDINGS

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Designed, Fabricated and Erected
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ALL COLORS

• Soybeans Sole Fuel For 3,000 Miles

SOYBEANS will get a big boost as a source of human fuel from Carl Urban. At least, they should be popular among all who plan to bicycle across the U.S.

Urban is seeking to prove that 25 cents worth of soybeans, daily, will provide enough energy for him to pedal 100 miles each day on his bicycle. He is making a 3,000 mile trip from Los Angeles to New York, where he expects to arrive by Sept. 4.

Conservation Reserve Rates Announced

Basic state rates for 1959 Soil Bank Conservation Reserve annual payments have been announced by USDA. National average is \$13.50 per acre, as compared with \$10 under former programs. State rates, which will be used to set county payment rates, in major Cotton States follow:

State	1959 Basic State Rate	1956-58 Basic State Rate
Alabama	\$12.00	\$ 8.00
Arizona	10.00	9.00
Arkansas	13.50	9.00
California	16.00	12.00
Georgia	12.00	8.00
Louisiana	14.00	10.00
Mississippi	14.00	10.00
Missouri	14.00	9.00
New Mexico	8.00	8.00
North Carolina	16.00	10.00
Oklahoma	12.00	9.00
South Carolina	13.50	9.00
Tennessee	14.00	10.00
Texas	12.00	10.00

West Coast Group Hears Reports on Oilseeds

West Coast Oilseeds Development Committee heard reports on a number of crops July 25 at a meeting at Davis, Calif.

An insect-spread virus that attacks castorbeans; and improved dwarf castorbean varieties were reported by USDA researchers.

Soybean variety and cultural tests show that yields of 2,100 pounds per acre are possible in the Sacramento Valley, according to Roy T. Edwards, California Extension field technologist at Davis. These yields are possible with the variety Chippewa, he said. Yields of 2,500 pounds per acre are possible in the San Joaquin Valley with the variety Clark.

However, said Edwards, the cost of growing the crop in California is higher than it is in the Midwest, and further work is underway to cut these costs.

The program also included talks on flax disease research, safflower research, and sesame trials.

Record Soybean Crop on Plains

Texas High Plains soybean production now is estimated by the Lubbock Avalanche Journal at 1,200,000 bushels. This is three times the previous high for the area. About 50,000 acres were planted to beans this season. Yields are averaging about 23 bushels per acre.

Mill Property Sold

The Southern Cotton Oil Mill property at Monroe, N.C., has been sold.

Plant Will Make Paper From Cotton Stalks

Kerncot Fiber Corp. reports that construction will start, in a few weeks, on a plant to make paper from cotton stalks. The plant will be built four miles east of Buttonwillow, Kern County, Calif.

The firm has announced that 30,000 acres of cotton have been put under contract to supply stalks. Stalk and root harvesters, which can chop two acres an hour, will harvest stalks immediately after the cotton is picked.

The stalks and roots will be chopped in 4 to 5 inch lengths and then elevated into an adjacent high rack wagon by means of a conveyor belt.

Manager Robert Whittemore said 150 tons of pulp will be manufactured daily during the first year of operation, using the supply of stalks harvested between Oct. 1 and early January.

In pilot tests conducted at the Hornkohl Laboratories, cotton stalks have produced a high grade paper pulp. For the time being Kerncot will market only the pulp. The plant and harvesting equipment covers a \$5 million investment and will employ about 100 persons during the first year, according to the Fresno Bee.

New Product

MAGNOLIA ANNOUNCES NEW MULTI-SERVICE GREASE

A new multi-service grease, which means cost savings for industrial plants because it combines the advantages of many different greases into one product, is announced by Magnolia Petroleum Co.

The new product, Mobilplex EP (for Extreme Pressure) is the result of more than a decade of experimentation as well as field testing.

Cost savings are possible because one grade of grease can now be used in many different machines in place of a variety of special-purpose greases. For example, in one large steel mill where the product was tested, Mobilplex EP replaced four other greases. Fewer lubricants mean simpler handling, storing and dispensing, reduced inventories, less chance of error in application, simpler lubrication charts and greater ease in training new lubrication personnel.

In the past two years, more than 400,000 pounds of this product have been tested in industrial plants and proved successful under wet, dry, hot, cold, high-speed and extreme pressure conditions, with both plain and anti-friction bearings—even under conditions where foreign contaminants may be encountered.

Light tan in color, the new product is a calcium-EP-complex grease which withstands extreme pressures, has long service life, is water-resistant and at the same time maintains chemical stability despite temperatures from minus 15 degrees to plus 300-degrees F. It also protects against rust and corrosion, is compatible with other types of greases, lasts longer and lubricates better than conventional products.

Information is available from Lubrication and Allied Products Dept., Magnolia Petroleum Co., P. O. Box 900, Dallas; or The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26.

Central Soya Co. Buys Glidden Division

Central Soya Co. has bought the Glidden Co. Chemurgy Division.

Completion of the agreements was jointly announced by Dwight P. Joyce, chairman of the board and president of Glidden, and Dale W. McMillen, Jr., president of Central Soya.

Glidden's Chemurgy Division facilities consist of soybean processing operations in Chicago and Indianapolis, grain storage facilities in Chicago, Indianapolis, Lockport, Ill., as well as facilities for the production of industrial and edible proteins, soy lectin, soy flour and other soy products.

The agreements provide for the trans-

fer to be effective Sept. 1, 1958. On that date Central Soya will purchase the Chemurgy Division inventories and supplies and enter into a three-year lease, with option to purchase the Division's production and grain storage facilities.

"Central Soya," McMillen said, "anticipates no changes in personnel, and plans to identify the business operations as the chemurgy division of Central Soya. Richard O. Westley, Glidden vice-president in charge of this division, will continue to direct its operations for Central Soya."

Denim Week in August

National Denim Week will be observed Aug. 18-23.

141- and 176-Saw

Change-Over Equipment

BUTTERS IMPROVED AUTOMATIC LINTER
SAW SHARPENING MACHINES FOR 141 OR 176 SAWS

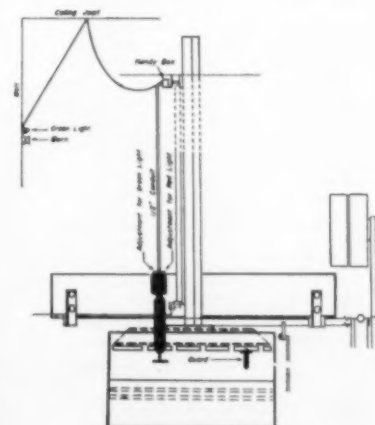
Produces More Lint Cut Per Saw

LINTER SAWS . . . DROP-FORGED STEEL RIB GRATE FALLS . . .
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BEARINGS . . . FLOATS . . . ALUMINUM SPACE BOARDS

PERMANENT MAGNET BOARDS

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Save Money with the Waller Bale Gage!

The Waller Bale Gage has proved its superiority over all other methods of making uniform bales.

It furnishes complete protection for your press. No more penalties to pay.

Simple to install and inexpensive to operate. Used wherever cotton is grown.

Approved and sold by several gin machinery manufacturers. Also widely used by cottonseed oil mills for baling linters.

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RATES AND CLOSING DATES: Ten cents per word per insertion. Include your firm name and address in making word count. Minimum charge \$2.00. Copy must be in our hands by Thursday morning of week of issue. Please write plainly.

Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—New V. D. Anderson Expeller parts. New Fairbanks-Morse 16" x 12", 80,000 lbs., suspension bearing pipe lever hopper scale. Oil refining equipment, oil screening tank, Vort oil chiller, 42", 36", and 30" filter presses, York ammonia compressors, Carter gyrator screen, scale tanks, complete with Toledo scales, Richardson scales, meal coolers, Roots-Connerville and Hoffman blowers, bucket elevator legs, pumps, and motors. Contact Lee Atherton of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

FOR SALE—Filter presses, screening tanks, single and twin motor Anderson Super Duo expellers, 141-saw linters, baling presses, car unloader, Bauer #199 seed cleaners, Bauer #153 and 403 separating units, bar and disc hullers, 72" and 85" stack cookers, 72" 4-hi stack cookers for French expellers with enclosed drive, 42" and 60" rolls, boilers, hydraulic press room equipment.—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Rebuilt twin motor Anderson high speed expellers, French screw presses, stack cookers, meal coolers, fourteen inch conditioners, filter presses, oil screening tanks, complete modern preprocessing or single expeller mills.—Pittcock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE—French vegetable oil earth extraction unit, 20 ton capacity complete with still, filter presses, pumps, heat exchangers, condensers, evaporators, tanks, motors, and electrical starting equipment. Purchased new and installed in 1949. Good condition. Contact Lee Atherton, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis 2, Minn.

INSPECTIONS and appraisal. Dismantle and installation.—Oscar V. Shultz, Industrial Engineering, Phone BUTler 9-2172, P. O. Box 357, Grapevine, Texas.

FOR SALE—2 French 4-cage screw presses 9" extensions, 75 h.p. motors, French screening tank. Filter presses, French 72" cooker French Drive—72" cooker Hypoid Drive, D-K 5-high 90" all-steel cooker. Carver 141-saw linters. Bauer 199 seed cleaner. Bauer 198 hull beater. Butters 141-saw machines. Carver 48" bar huller, 36" attrition mills. No. 8 cake breaker, 2 single-box, up-packing, all-steel linter presses. Electric motors, starting boxes and switches. Steel sand and boll reel.—Spores & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 159 Howell St., Dallas, Texas. Telephone RI-7-5958.

FOR SALE—141 saw Carver wood front eccentric adjustment ball bearing linters, Fort Worth brushless units, permanent magnets, Continental feeders, Giveaway Price. Worth having just for parts. Also 3 saw carts. Butters milling machine, Continental single box press and pump, 5-high 48" Smith & Valle rolls, bar huller, disc huller, Draver feeders, Scalping shaker, sand and boll reel, seed sampling shaker, square hull packer, 2200-volt electric motor, steel split pulleys.—Central Oil & Milling Company, Clayton, N.C.

FOR SALE—5 used Clipper cleaner treaters mounted on trucks ready to operate. Cleaners could be used in delinting plants.—J. B. White, Box 1023, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—Sutorbilt blower, size 14 x 37, with 50 h.p., 220-440 volt motor and drive, almost new. Also Fort Worth portable pneumatic seed unloader with 125 h.p. Le Roi engine. Write Producers Cooperative Oil Mill, P. O. Box 1886, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

FOR SALE—36" Bauer hullers B.B. Disc, 48" Carver hullers, Carver 141-saw brushless B.B. linters, Continental 141-saw brushless B.B. linters, 80 h.p. oil Cleaver-Brooks boiler with 10,000 gallon tank, 36" Bauer feed mill, French 60" 5-high B.B. rolls, 5-high 85" cooker, 70 x 150 Mushore seed house, 30-ton Phelps seed unloader, 550 volt motors with controls from 50 h.p. to 200 h.p.—The Planters Cotton Oil Company, Inc., Augusta, Georgia.

FOR SALE—All-steel vertical oil storage tanks, 16-11' O.D. x 21' O.D. high, 8-20' O.D. x 20' O.D. high, 2-35' O.D. x 47'3" high. Including manholes, ladders and walkway. All welded. Also 1-100 h.p. and 1-80 h.p. Erie City boilers and 1-60 h.p. Cleaver-Brooks boiler. All 150 lbs pressure and complete with natural gas burners and auxiliary equipment. Cleaver-Brooks boiler purchased new in 1954. All other items purchased new in 1949. Used only short time. Contact Lee Atherton, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Located at Bradley, Arkansas, one good Continental 10' bur machine with overflow conveyor and steel supports, \$1,500.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Phones OR-4-9626 and OR-4-7847, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—Continental 72" condenser, complete with dust flue and transition; 1 Model 600, 2M BTU Continental oil fired heater. These items are in good condition. Priced to sell. Write or call Fred C. Evans, Mgr., Bryant's Gin Co., Bartow, Ga.

FOR SALE—5-1953 model 66" Hardwicke-Etter cleaner-feeders, 1 complete lint flue in perfect condition.—Earth Co-operative Gins, Inc., Jess O. Goode, Manager, P. O. Box 377, Earth, Texas.

SPECIAL BARGAINS to make room for machinery coming in: 5-67" Master double X feeders, 2200 each, 4 large Hardwicke-Etter feeders, reworked and painted, \$300 each, 4 Lummus double moting automatic gin stands, reworked and painted, \$300 each. One 5-stand distributor with change bale hopper, \$600, 1-50", 7-cylinder Hardwicke-Etter cleaner, \$500. Many other items at bargain prices.—Kimbell Used Gin Machinery Company, P. O. Box 456, Earth, Texas.

COTTON GINS for sale—5-80 Continental, electric, steel, irrigated, \$140,000, \$40,000 cash, 4-90 Hardwicke-Etter, electric, steel, irrigated, \$105,000, 29% cash, carry balance, 4-90 Continental, electric, steel, irrigated, \$150,000, \$40,000 cash, 5-80 Continental F3, electric, steel, part irrigated, \$125,000, \$25,000 cash.—W. T. Raybon, Box 41, Lubbock, Texas. Phone POrter 2-1605.

FOR SALE AT SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICES—Four Continental 80-saw F-3 brush gins with bright fronts, new brushes, and completely reworked and painted at \$1,250 each. Four late model 80-saw Murray gins, new ribs, reworked and painted, 6" mote conveyor, glass fronts, direct connected, complete and ready to gin at \$750 each. One 1-type Hardwicke-Etter cleaning system consisting of one 50" 5-cylinder cleaner with blow box, by-pass valves and one 7-cylinder 50" cleaner and all connections.—Kimbell Used Gin Machinery Co., Box 456, phone 3372 or 3351, Earth, Texas.

LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY GIN for sale—5-80 Lummus with Super Jet lint cleaners, double cleaning and drying, demountable bracero bunks, cotton trailers, excellent location.—P. O. Box 2045, Harlingen, Texas.

FOR SALE—Lint cleaners: One Lummus 1967 comber, 5-80 1951 Murray saw type complete, 4-90 Lummus jets complete with Hartzell fan and 50 h.p. motor. Gins: 4-80 Continental F3 brush, 5-80 Continental F3 AB, 5-90 Gullett, 5-80 Model C brush with good saws and ribs and metal brushes, 4-80 Continental Model C brush with 30 fronts, 2-80 Model C brush, 12-80 glass front Murmurs and lint flue for 4, 4-80 glass front Lummus and lint flue, 1-80 Continental Model E brush, 1-80, 1949 Lummus, Huller cleaner feeders: 5-80 Continental 4X with hot air ducts for drying and grid bars under cleaners, 5-80 Hardwicke-Etter with 4-cylinder aftercleaner, 7-80 Continental Double X, 4-80 Lummus LEF's, 1-80 Lummus MEF. Cleaners: 1-52" 8-cylinder V-drive Stacy, 1-72" 6-cylinder Murray blow-in type, 1-8" wide, 6-cylinder Lummus, 1-52" 4-cylinder Continental, one 7-cylinder 50" V-drive blow-in type Hardwicke-Etter, one 7-cylinder 52" flat belt blow-in type Murray, one 5-cylinder 52" V-drive blow-in type Murray, 1-66" 6-cylinder Mitchell Jembo. Driers: one 14-shelf Tower, 3 Murray Big Reels, one 16-section and one 12-section Lummus Thermo-cleaner. Separators: 1-72" Murray, 1-52" Continental, 1-52" Gullett, 1-72" Lummus. Bar machines: 2-10" Wichita with 3-cylinder aftercleaners, 1-10" Continental with long overflow conveyor and steel platform, 1-14" steel Hardwicke-Etter with steel platform, 1-14" all-steel, V-drive Lummus, 1-10" all-steel Lummus with 5-cylinder built-in after cleaner, 1-14" Stacy. Condensers: 2-72" 5-discharge Hardwicke-Etters, 1-72" 5-discharge Continental. Burners: Two Hardwicke-Etters, one Murray, one Mitchell. Rotor lifts: Two Hardwicke-Etters. Conveyor distributors: One 4-80 Lummus. Presses: One Continental steel bound up-packing. One Murray all-steel bound up-packing. One all-steel Hardwicke-Etter single box. Pumps: One each Murray, Continental, Lummus, Cen-Tennial and Alamo. Seed scales: One set Hardwicke-Etter, one set Lummus. Engines: One V-8 Le Roi, two Twin Six MM, one 6-cylinder MM, one 6-cylinder Buda. Electric motors and fans in various sizes.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Phones OR-4-9626 and OR-4-7847, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—One complete Murray gin. Perfect condition. Will sell to be moved or to be run. Due to manager's health, must sell immediately. \$8,000 for complete gin and buildings. Located 25 miles east of Dallas, Farm Road 7. Write or call Vernon Schrade, Churchill 5-3304 or Churchill 5-3347, Rowlett, Texas.

TWO MODERN gins for sale, machinery only, to be moved, both equipped with drier and lint cleaners, priced very reasonably. Also several extra pieces of modern machinery such as dropers, condensers, packers. Contact Jim Hall, P. O. Box 751, Phone Riverside 1-1933, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Heavy duty Gullett steel press, like new. Complete with pump, tramper, condenser, etc., and brand new extra ram.—Paul Falkenstein, P. O. Box 1502, Phone FAirview 5-7419, Bakersfield California.

FOR SALE—1-100 h.p. electric motor with switch in good condition, 5-80s 12" Lummus automatic gins, 5 big drum cleaning feeders, 1 Hardwicke-Etter seed scale, belting up to 18" x 6 ply R.E., practically new. Shafting in various sizes, bearings, pulleys etc. For further details write Kollaja Gin Company, Ganado, Texas. Phone 3185, Joe Kollaja, Ganado, Texas.

FOR SALE—Stands: 4-80 saw F-3 Continental brush gins with new brushes, bright fronts, completely reconditioned and painted, 4 late model 80-saw Murray with new ribs, reworked, painted, 4-80 saw double moting, automatic Lummus, perfect condition, painted. Feeders: 4-60" Super Mitchells, hardened saws, steel brushes, looks like new, 5-67" Continental Master double X, 4-66" large Hardwicke-Etter with 4-cylinder after-cleaners, painted, look like new. Separators: 1-50" Hardwicke-Etter, 1-50" Continental with perforated hand, 2-72" Lummus. Presses: 1 all-steel, right-hand, up-packing Cen-Tennial, like new. Trampers: 1-27 pin E-J, good condition and painted. Cleaners: 1-72" 6-cylinder horizontal Lummus, 2-10" 6-cylinder Continental inclines in good condition. One 6-cylinder Mitchell Jembo. Driers: 1 Continental 2-trough, 1 Murray Big Reel. Press Pump: 1 Continental vertical with cover. Fans: 1-45" Murray, Blast Wheel Hard surfaced or plain, all makes and sizes. Distributors: 1 Continental for 4 stands with change bale hoppers.—Kimbell Used Gin Machinery Co., Phones 3372 and 3351, Earth, Texas.

FOR SALE—One electric driven gin saw gummer machine. Good condition. A bargain for \$85. Write to A. V. Saucier, P. O. Box 131, Portageville, Mo.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—Bur machines: One right-hand and one left-hand 14" steel Hardwicke-Etters, 1-14" Murray, 14" and 10" Lummus. Steel cleaners: 4-cylinder Continental incline, 5- and 7-cylinder Hardwicke-Etters, 6- and 12-cylinder Stacy, 4-cylinder 8" and 12-unit Lummus Thermo, 3-cylinder Mitchell, 6-cylinder Hardwicke-Etter and Murray air lines, Continental and Murray lint cleaners, 48" Lummus and 52" Stacy separators, 4-80 saw late model Murray glass front gins, Mitchell convertible and super units in 60" and 66" lengths. Six stand Lummus conveyor distributor, Lummus and Continental press pumps, 12', 16' and 17', 9" screw elevators. New Government type tower driers. New and used fans, belting, conveyor trough and a general line of transmission equipment. Electric and gas power units. One 5-80 Murray gin plant, less buildings, will sell all or any part. One late model steel bound double box up-packing press with ram and casing, tramper and press pump, \$1,000. For your largest, oldest and most reliable source of used and reconditioned gin machinery, contact us. Call us regarding any machinery or complete gin plants which you have for sale or trade.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Phone: Day or Night PL-2-8141, Waco, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED TO BUY—1 Continental 106- or 141-saw delinter in good condition.—P. R. Smith, Smith Seed & Gin Co., Winder, Georgia.

WANTED TO BUY—Truck scales 30', or longer, any make.—Texas Waste Materials, Box 5267, Corpus Christi, Texas.

WANTED—Elevator steel buckets, sizes 14" x 7 1/4" or 7"; 9" x 6", 5 1/4" or 5"; 8" x 6", 5 1/4" or 5"; rubber belting 30", 10", 9" or 8 1/2"; complete elevator gearhead motors, gravity separator, entolter, belt conveyor 24" to 36" with idlers and rollers. Phone WO-5-2303, R. G. Gurley, Selma, North Carolina.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—One full diesel engine—was originally 150 h.p. but changed over to open head. With changeover Fairbanks-Morse figures it develops 10% more horsepower. Complete with two air tanks, one air compressor, less motor, and 1-20" all-leather belt about 60' long. Used only six months since changeover, \$1,200.—Regis La-Grange, Arnaudville, La. Phone PL 4-3401.

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch.

SEE US for good used re-built engines, MM parts, belt lace, and Seal-Skin belt dressing.—Fort Worth Machinery Company, (Rear) 913 East Berry Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—(1) 150 HP New GE Slipring Motor, 3/60/440/720 RPM, Type M, Ball Bearing, Open Dripproof, \$3,875.00 Net.
(2) 200 HP New Master, Slipring Motor, 3/60/440/960 RPM, Ball Bearing, Open Dripproof, \$5,130.00. — W. M. SMITH ELECTRIC CO., 3299 Grand Ave., Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—One Le Roi L3000-RXISV 12-cylinder 300-350 h.p. Cotton gin equipped, guaranteed in operating condition. Priced low to move. One General Motors diesel twin—6-cylinder, cotton gin equipped, guaranteed in operating condition—300 h.p. @ 1800 RPM. Priced low to move. One Minneapolis-Moline Twin 6 Model 1210-12A, cotton gin equipped, guaranteed in operating condition—200 h.p. Priced low to move.—W. M. Smith Electric Company, Hamilton 8-4606, 3299 Grand Avenue, Dallas Texas.

FOR SALE—9' x 24' 20-ton modern Howe truck scale. Excellent condition. Wood deck. Price \$1,250.—J. C. Noblin, P. O. Box 53, Phone 217, Quinton, Oklahoma.

• Plains Growers Set Aug. 29 Meeting

THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of Plains Cotton Growers, Inc. has been scheduled for 10 a.m. Aug. 29 in Municipal Auditorium on Texas Tech Campus in Lubbock, W. O. Fortenberry, president, says.

Featured speakers will include Texas Congressman W. R. Poage, Waco, and W. E. Reid, president of the Riegel Textile Corp., New York.

Directors will hold a business meeting at 9 a.m. that day and the annual election of officers would be held. In addition to talks by Poage and Reid the annual meeting agenda will include the showing of a 20-minute film taken of the PCG-Plains Ginners' Association sponsored textile mill tour in South Carolina last April, President Fortenberry's annual report and a business report by Executive Vice-President George W. Pfeifferberger.

Seed Distributors Re-elect Officers in California

Harold Pomeroy, Bakersfield, Calif., has been re-elected president of California Planting Cottonseed Distributors. Floyd Nelson was renamed vice-president and L. B. Nourse, manager. The group handled 25,000 tons of planting seed, valued at \$3 million, last year.

New Variety of Soybeans

Shelby, a new soybean variety for Missouri, Illinois and Indiana, has been released for seed increase and planting by growers in 1960. Similar to Clark, the new variety matures earlier and out-yields other common varieties.

Feed Output Sets Record

Formula feed production set an all-time record of 19,766,000 tons in the first six months of 1958. American Feed Manufacturers' Association says this was nine percent above the first half of 1957.

Irrigation Specialist Says

Lakes on High Plains Should Be Asset

LAKES on the Texas High Plains could be a \$42 million asset for irrigation, Dave Sherrill, Extension irrigation specialist for the area, says.

Water from the lakes, he points out, could be drained into recharge-irrigation wells or pumped directly onto cropland, both of which would conserve great quantities of underground water.

On the High Plains, Sherrill says, there are an estimated 37,000 lakes covering at least a million acres. The average, he says, is one lake to 540 acres of land.

In an average year, he adds, these lakes contain 1,400,000 acre feet of water. That's slightly more than a fourth of all the irrigation water pumped from High Plains wells in 1956.

At a conservative value of \$30 per acre foot of water, these lakes in a normal year could be worth a minimum of \$42 million, Sherrill points out. The value would probably be much more, he adds.

Sherrill estimates that approximately 750,000 acres could be irrigated from High Plains lakes in a normal year. Heavy rains last fall and this year, he adds, put enough water into lakes to irrigate one and one-half to two million acres.

But High Plains farmers watered only about 75,000 acres from approximately 600 lakes last year. Sixty lakes were drained into recharge-irrigation wells.

"With our water-table dropping every year, this lake water offers us an opportunity to conserve a big portion of our underground water," Sherrill points out.

Some geologists have estimated that Lubbock County has used approximately 40 percent of its underground water supply. And rain water is the only rebuilding source.

The High Plains had five million acre feet of water stored in lakes last year, Sherrill estimates, which is equivalent to all the water pumped from irrigation wells in the area in 1956.

Sherrill figures 80 percent of the recharge water can be recovered through the same well, which means the capacity of wells could have been increased by four million acre feet last year by using lake water in this manner.

Sherrill says there are advantages in using lake water for both recharging irrigation wells and for pumping it directly onto cropland.

• **May Aid Fertility**—It is much cheaper to irrigate directly from a lake with a centrifugal pump, he points out. On the other hand, evaporation is reduced when lake water is drained into irrigation wells.

Present use of lake water seems to indicate that it adds a considerable amount of nitrogen to the soil. More research is needed before this can be accurately determined, however, Sherrill says.

The rich silt in lake water is believed to be the source of the nitrogen. Sherrill also points out that lake water is warmer than well water.

And well water, he adds, can lower soil temperatures in early spring, when farmers are trying to get their crops planted in warm soils.

Soils in lake bottoms have a high

fertility, and clearing this land of water allows crops to be produced where otherwise they could not be grown, Sherrill added.

Midsouth Soybean Shippers Name Cravens President

Albert R. Cravens, Caruthersville, Mo., was re-elected president of the Midsouth Soybean and Grain Shippers' Association, Aug. 7 at Memphis.

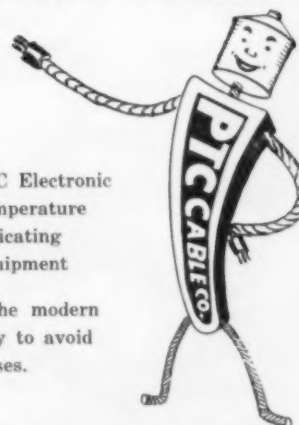
John Terral of Lake Providence, La., was named vice-president, and Paul Hughes, Blytheville, Ark. secretary.

Directors elected were: Arkansas—W. L. Gatz, Sr., Paragould; Jake Hartz, Jr., Stuttgart; M. L. Lockhart, Augusta; Joseph Stallings, Morrilton; Missouri—Cravens, E. T. Barrett, Hornersville; Mississippi—L. R. Stokes, Alligator; Wiley Jenkins, Itta Bena; H. M. Jordan, Cleveland; Louisiana—Terral, B. O. Berry, St. Joseph; Sam Savage, Gilliam; Tennessee—Edd Davis, Dyersburg; Kentucky—Eugene Williamson, Fulton.

Message Sent Ginners

President Peary Wilemon of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association has sent ginners a letter from "The President's Corner." He pointed out the value of Association membership and the need for strong membership as the Texas organization marks its fiftieth anniversary.

YOUR "INSURANCE" AGAINST SPOILAGE



PTC Electronic
Temperature
Indicating
Equipment

—the modern
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losses.

Write for Preliminary Estimate Sheet

PTC CABLE CO.
200 ANCHOR BUILDING
ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

• Watershed Congress To Meet in Dallas

DALLAS will be host Sept. 29-Oct. 1 to the fifth National Watershed Congress.

Senator Roman L. Hruska of Nebraska, Congressman W. R. Poage of Texas and others will address the meeting, at the Statler Hilton Hotel. The Congress is open to everyone interested in soil and water conservation.

Central Soya Buys Terminal

Central Soya Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., has bought the grain terminal facilities of Norris Grain Co., Guntersville, Ala. Capacity is 250,000 bushels.

Protein from Potato Waste

Holland has started experimental production of protein from potato starch waste products. About 300 tons of products with 75 percent protein content were produced in 1957. Feeding tests are reported to have indicated that the material is comparable to other protein concentrates.

"Hot" Acid Used in Research

Radioactive gibberellic acid is being used by the University of California, Davis, in research. The purpose is to see how much of the growth-promoting chemical remains on crops at harvest time.

Chemistry of Women Analyzed

Chemistry students at Southwest Technical College, London, England, have published the following "analysis" of women:

"Thought to be a member of human race. Accepted at 120 pounds, although known isotopes vary from 80 to 225.25 pounds.

"Seldom found in natural state. Surface usually coated with solution of paint. Low boiling temperature and freezing point vary. Is highly explosive and dangerous except in qualified hands.

"Extremely active when in vicinity of opposite member of species. Chiefly ornamental, probably the most powerful seducing agent known.

"It is illegal to own more than one specimen, although a certain amount of exchange is permissible."

Du Pont Hikes Promotion For Textile Fibers

Du Pont has announced "a dramatic increase" in advertising this fall by its Textile Fibers Department, and the establishment of an export program for this department. Television and radio will be used extensively in advertising Dacron, Orlon and nylon, using both network shows and local advertising.

Market research, product development and advertising and promotion activities are planned to increase sales abroad for the textile fibers.

1,909,000 Bales on Plains

Texas High Plains counties will produce 1,909,000 bales in 1958, Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., and Lubbock Cotton Exchange forecast. Their estimate, issued on the eve of USDA's Aug. 8 report, is for a record production in 23 counties. Production was 1,650,000 bales in 1955 and 1,570,000 in 1957.

British Buy Soviet Meal

Great Britain has imported 22,000 tons of oil cake and meal from Russia in 1958. USDA says, however, the Soviets defaulted on some shipments. About 40 percent of the imports have been 47 percent soybean meal, 40 percent was 46 percent protein cottonseed meal and the remainder peanut and linseed meal.

Germany Buying Less Oil

West Germany has abundant supplies of butter and oils to make margarine, USDA reports, and is likely to reduce buying of U.S. oils. West Germany in 1957 imported a record volume of U.S. soybeans, and a high volume of soybean and cottonseed oil.

Wash-and-Wear Stressed

Cotton wash-and-wear will be the major topic of papers at the seventh annual Chemical Finishing Conference. Sponsored by the National Cotton Council, the Conference will be held Oct. 1-2 at the Statler Hotel in Washington.



Seed-O-Meter for Gins

A new device for continuous automatic weighing of cottonseed. Cost and installation is much less than the cost of installation alone on the old hopper-type scale.

- Records every five seconds • Records by the second, the bale, the season—or all three • Takes the guesswork out of splitting bales • No stops, no delays, no labor • No seeds get by without being weighed and recorded • Economical, Dependable and Accurate.

Simple Installation—Write for further details and earliest delivery date.


Manufacturers of Cotton Beam Scales, Grab Hooks, Sampling Knives, and Cotton Scale Repairs.

Cecil Crow Scale Works

P. O. Box 3092

WACO, TEXAS

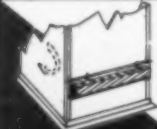
Phone Plaza 2-7111



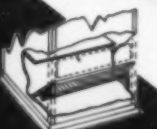
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Class 1 or 2 Heavy or Light Duty Strengths

Write for illustrated folder and complete information on the advantages of Magni-Power Permanent Magnets and details of installation in your equipment.

MAGNI-POWER COMPANY WOOSTER, OHIO

A Man in a Mess, Without Trying

CHITLING SWITCH, ARK.

AUG. 8, 1958.

DERE MR. EDITOR:

I aint never seen nothing like the way a man can get in a mess without even half trying. Back when I was a kid my dad had a Seth Thomas clock that had a soothing tick tock and deep bong when it struck the hour and I went to sleep and woke up by that clock many a year. It got lost in the shuffle of later years and I half always thought that I would like to git one like it but I didnt half no luck. A few years ago one of Mrs. Ubbersons kinfolks died and they give away a lot of their stuff and when it came around to me I told them that I would like to half their mantle clock which was about 30 years old and I wanted a ticking clock. I dont like these here electric clocks because they go off when thcys a power failure or something and it messes you up on the time and etc. They dont make no noise and it kind of makes you think that something is sneaking up on you when you see them hands moving around and I dont like nothing that moves and dont make no noise.

ANYWAYS I got this here old clock and when I put it in my room the thing went tock tick instead of tick tock and the gong went ping instead of bong. I got it down and took to fiddling around to see what was the matter and the Mrs. come in and ast me what I was doing and I told her the trouble. She said what difference does it make about how it sounds jest so it keeps time and I told her that it didnt suit me and she said nothing suits you you are jest getting old and crabbed.

I seen what was coming so I taken the clock up to the jewel store and the man there agreed with me that it went tock tick instead of tick tock and that the bell was tinny. Then I ast him what I could do and he said unless I wanted to spend a fortune I could not do nothing. I told him that I did not half no fortune to spend and that he could half the clock and he said he did not want the clock so I took it home and chunked it in the garbage can. When the Mrs. found out about it she got on me about not appreciating no gifts and threw in a lot of sourcasm with it and I finely told her that I wanted a clock that ticked like a clock even if it was only a alarm clock.

A few days later we went over to Memphis which is in Tenn. and I forgot to take my wrist watch and when I am out of town I kind of like to know what time it is ever now and then especial in a hotel room. So I went down to a drug store and told the gal that waited on me that I wanted to buy the cheapest time piece that they had and she looked around and finely found a alarm clock for 2 and 98/100 dollars and said this was it and so I said I would take it.

She wrapped it up and I put 3 one dollar bills down and she said that the tax would be 39¢. I said now hold on they must be one hell of a sales tax in this here state and she said that that was a luxurious tax. AND I said what is luxurious about the cheapest alarm clock

that a man can buy and she said take it or leave it if you dont pay the tax. Well, Mr. Editor, I took it and when I put it in the hotel room the Mrs. raised cain and said that it would keep her awake all night and so I had to lock it up in my bag and put it in the bath room where we couldn't hear it but I brung it home and it is a lot of company for me.

Back in the 1770's according to histry they had a party that they called the Boston tea party and the folks in that

town didn't like the tax they had to pay on tea so they just went out and dumped all the tea into the water. I tell you right now that what a lot of us here taxpaying citizens ought to do is to take all these here 2 & 98/100 dollars clocks out and chuck them into the river in protestation again this here luxurious tax because if a clock like that is luxuriant then as the old saying goes they aint a hound dog in Ga. I got about five clocks in my home and they aint a one of them that keeps the same time. This here luxuriant tax on clocks like this was probably got up by some govt official who thought it was all right and most of them think all taxes is all right just as long as they collect them.

YOUR'N,

B. Ubberson.

FACT

for ADVERTISERS:

■ Your advertising message in this issue will be read by cotton gin and oil mill men in every cotton and oil-seed-growing section of every producing state—from California to the Carolinas and throughout the Midwestern soybean belt.

IRRIGATION INCREASES FIBER LENGTH IN ARKANSAS

Irrigation increased cotton length in Arkansas tests but did not influence fiber strength.

Bulletin 601, "Effects of Irrigation on Cotton Fiber Properties," is available from the Bulletin Room, Arkansas Experiment Station, Fayetteville. It reports results at four Arkansas locations during the past three years.

At most locations, proper moisture conditions produced fibers that were more uniform and better matured, report Dr. A. E. Spooner, D. A. Brown, and B. A. Waddle. There appeared to be an inverse correlation between fiber length and fineness, they added. In other words, longer fibers tended to be finer.

Nitrogen levels had no significant effect on the fiber qualities measured. The researchers said there appears to be a greater variation in fiber quality between locations and years than between irrigated and non-irrigated treatments.

"Proper irrigation stabilizes and usually improves the quality of cotton," the researchers concluded from tests at Wrightsville, Fayetteville, Clarksdale, and Marianna.

Retired Ginner Dies

Eugene F. McShan, 94, died July 26 in Dallas after a long illness. He had operated a gin at Maybank, Texas, for 24 years until he retired 17 years ago. Survivors include two sons, a daughter, and 12 grandchildren.

MECHANIZATION PROGRAM READY

LEADERS in cotton mechanization are gathering in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas for the 1958 Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference, Aug. 12-14, at Brownsville, Texas. The complete program of the Conference was published July 26 in The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press.

The Press will publish on Aug. 23 information contained in all papers presented at this meeting, and this material will be distributed by the National Cotton Council as the official proceedings of the Conference, which is sponsored by the Council and cooperating organizations.

In addition to discussions of latest developments in cotton mechanization by recognized authorities, the Conference will include a tour of the Pink Bollworm Research Center in Brownsville. On Thursday, Aug. 14, the Conference program will be devoted to a tour of cotton developments on the U.S. and Mexican side of the Rio Grande.

Schuster Heads Farm Bureau

Frank Schuster, San Juan, cotton farmer and vegetable grower, has been elected president of the Texas Valley Farm Bureau. He succeeds Clinton Smith, Raymondville. Bruce Gilbert, Lyford, is vice-president; and R. E. George, Mercedes, secretary-treasurer. C. B. Ray, Mercedes, is administrative officer for the organization, which will be one of the hosts for the 1958 Cotton Mechanization Conference (see Page 7).

Tall Oil Operations Start

Monsanto Chemical Co. and Emery Industries, Inc., have started commercial operations of a unit for fractionating crude tall oil at Nitro, W. Va. Capacity is 3,000 tons monthly.

The jointly-owned unit is operated by Monsanto at its plant. Crude tall oil, a by-product of sulfate pulp mills, is barged from Florida mills of St. Regis Paper Co. Emery uses tall fatty acids and Monsanto obtains tall oil rosin.

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Open weave Jute Bagging
Prestested for uniform strength
Makes cleaner, stronger bales

"Built to Stand the Pressure"

BELTON BAGGING CO.
Belton, South Carolina

CALENDAR



• Aug. 12-14—Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference. Memorial Center, Brownsville, Texas. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

• Aug. 18—National Soybean Processors' Association, Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa; R. G. Houghtlin, president, 3818 Board of Trade Bldg., Chicago 4, Ill.

• Aug. 19-20—American Soybean Association, Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa; George M. Strayer, executive vice-president, Hudson, Iowa.

• Oct. 20-22—American Oil Chemists' Society fall meeting. Chicago. For information, write AOCS headquarters, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• Oct. 21-22 — Spinner-Breeder Conference. Lubbock, Texas. (In conjunction with USDA Cotton and Cottonseed Advisory Committee meeting and South Plains Maid of Cotton Contest.) For information, write Delta Council, Stoneville, Miss., or Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., Lubbock National Bank Building, Lubbock.

• Dec. 6 — Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association Regional meeting. Greenville, Miss. J. C. Holloway and Billy Shaw, co-chairmen.

• Dec. 17-18—Beltwide Cotton Production Conference. Rice Hotel, Houston, Texas. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12, Tenn.

1959

• Jan. 30 — Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City. Mrs. Roberta Reubell, secretary, 307 Bettes Building, Oklahoma City.

• Feb. 8-10—Texas Cooperative Ginners' Association, Texas Federation of Cooperatives and the Houston Bank for Cooperatives, annual joint meeting, Convention Center, Galveston. Bruno E. Schroeder, executive secretary, 307 Nash Building, Austin, Texas.

• Feb. 9-10—National Cotton Council annual meeting. Dinkler Plaza Hotel, Atlanta. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis.

• Feb. 16-17 — Cottonseed Processing Clinic. Southern Regional Laboratory, New Orleans. Sponsored by USDA and Valley Oilseed Processors' Association. C. E. Garner, 416 Exchange Building, Memphis, Association secretary.

• March 3-4—Western Cotton Production Conference. Westward Ho Hotel, Phoenix, Ariz. Southwest Five-State Cotton Growers' Association and National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12, sponsors.

• March 9-11—Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. Sponsored by Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association, Tennessee Ginners' Association and Louisiana-Mississippi Ginners' Association, which will have annual meetings in conjunction with Exhibit. For information on exhibit, write W. Kemper Bruton, P. O. Box 345 Blytheville, Ark.

• March 12-14—Texas Cotton Association annual convention at the Statler Hilton Hotel, Dallas. L. T. Murray, Waco, executive vice-president.

• March 13-15—West Coast Division, International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, annual meeting. Bakersfield, Calif. Harold F. Crossno, California Cotton Oil Corp., Los Angeles, general chairman.

• April 5-7—Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention, State Fair of Texas grounds, Dallas. Edward H. Bush, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 7665, Dallas.

• April 6-7 — Valley Oilseed Processors' annual convention, Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 416 Exchange Building, Memphis, secretary.

• May 10-11-12 — National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Mark Hopkins and Fairmount Hotels, San Francisco. John F. Moloney, 43

North Cleveland, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• June 7-8-9—Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Shamrock Hotel, Houston. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Building, Dallas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 7-8—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. B. C. Lundy and Woodson Campbell co-chairmen.

Thrall Gin Lists Directors

Current officers and directors chosen by members of Thrall, Texas, Cooperative Gin are: Albert Freels, president; Otto W. Arning, vice-president; Otto Heckmann, secretary-treasurer; and directors, Ed Hiebel, Ben Rosenblad, W. T. Priesmeyer and Elmer T. Stauffer. John Krieg has been re-appointed manager.

Maid Shows Aid Home

Maid of Cotton Fashion Shows in New Orleans have raised \$11,690 in the past six years for the Protestant Home for Babies. D. H. Holmes store has sponsored the shows on the President, Mississippi River steamboat, for the benefit of the Home.

Stick and Green Leaf Machines

U. S. D. A. Designed

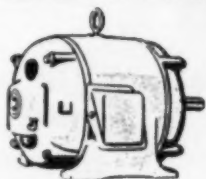
Does your gin need to remove more sticks, green leaf, grass, motes and pin trash to make your sample better? Then you need these machines.

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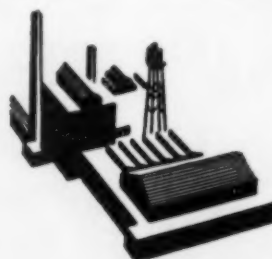
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.....
laugh it off!
.....



"Honestly, Homer," asked a fellow worker, "who is really the boss at your house?"

"Well, naturally, Mary has complete charge of both the children, the servants, the dogs, and her parakeet," replied Homer, "but I can do just as I please to the goldfish!"

Fast Line Larry: "O come with me, my love, deep into yonder woods where we'll list to the voice of the nightingale?"

Faster Line Mary: "Get this car started and let's get out of here. I can tell a lark from a nightingale."

Stay-at-home Wife: Darling how thoughtful. That hotel where you stayed during the convention sent me a blue nightgown.

Lou—"You should see my new girl. Beautiful as a mirage."

Mac—"That's the wrong simile. A mirage is something you can see but can't put your hands on."

Lou—"That's my girl."

"You say you were cast away on a desert island, entirely without food? How did you live?"

"I had an insurance policy in my pocket, and I found enough provisions in it to keep me alive until I was rescued."

"Why the gloom, Osmon'd? Girl not coming to the dance?"

"Oh, she's coming all right, but she can't even send a telegram without saying 'stop' after every sentence."

Then there was the Texas youngster who amazed his Texas playmates by telling them of the automobiles in New York that had windows that had to be raised and lowered by turning a crank.

Sweet young wife: "Now over in this corner, we'll have a loveseat—over there, we'll have a loveseat, and here by the fireplace, we'll have another loveseat."

Decorator: "My word, do you call this a living room?"

Young wife: "Why of course—if that isn't living, I don't know what is!"

The nurseryman who spoke at the garden club meeting placed great emphasis on the advantage to be gained by the use of old-rotted horse manure for fertilizing spring gardens. During the question and answer period, a city lady who had been taking notes raised her hand.

The speaker nodded to her and she earnestly inquired: "You said old horse manure was the best fertilizer. Would you mind telling me how old the horse should be?"

"I just heard about your husband being in the hospital," said the neighbor sympathetically. "What happened?"

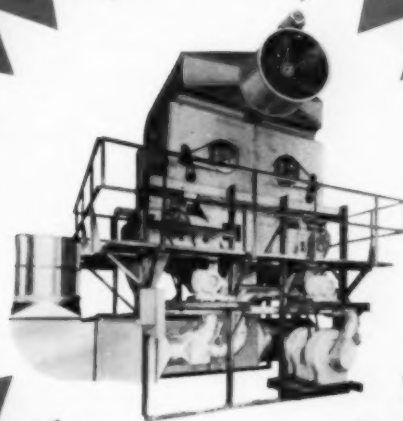
"It's his knee," said the wife. "I found a blonde on it."

"The girl I married is one of identical twin girls."

"Yeah? How do you manage to tell them apart?"

"Heck—I don't even try. I just leave it up to the other one to defend herself."

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engineering
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you get these and other proven assets with a

MOSS LINT CLEANER

TROUBLE FREE DURING SEASONS OF SERVICE

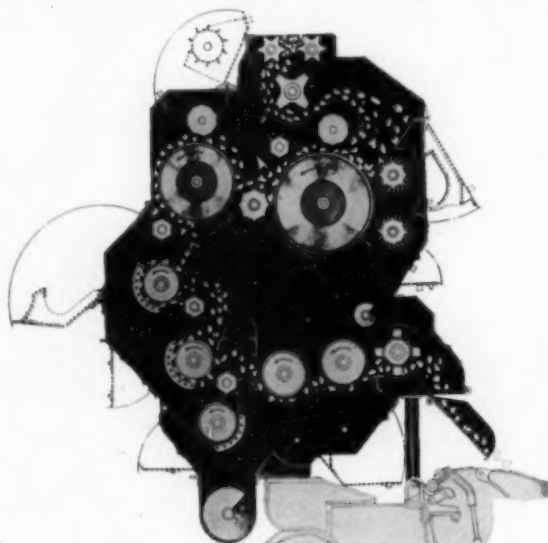
Only the *best* is good enough for progressive ginner. That's why MOSS Lint Cleaners are in greatest demand in *every* section of the Cotton Belt. Proof of performance is on record! Less down time and less maintenance cost can mean more profitable operation and more satisfied customers for you. No "guess work" . . . just good work!

Research and manufacturing skill are incorporated in every MOSS Lint Cleaner. Precision machined and perfectly balanced rollers; all with stub shafts; all easily accessible through openings in housing; these are features that merit your attention. Every MOSS is custom designed to fit the installation. The reputation of the MOSS is unmatched!

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**Unscheduled downtime means
loss of production
and vital profit dollars . . .**

Hardwicke-Etter Feeders with Green Leaf and Stick Removers are designed to eliminate downtime resulting from stick-filled seed rolls which cause damage to machinery and downgrade seed. Removal of the green leaf assures an unstained cotton sample. These splendid feeders are producing results far superior to any other combination. Write for your copy of illustrated brochure. The address:

HARDWICKE-ETTER CO., Sherman, Texas



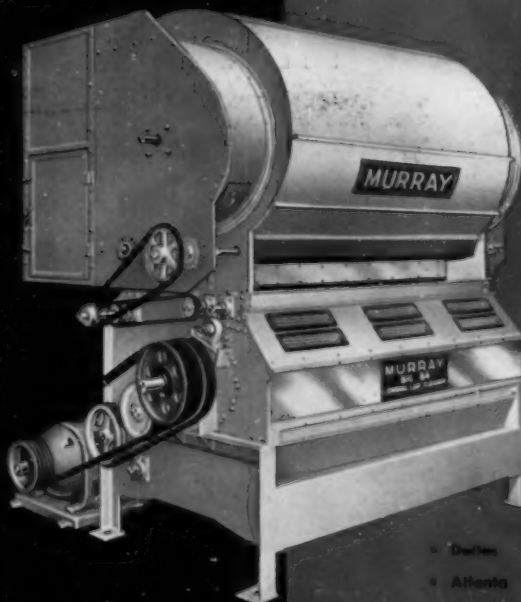
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HARDWICKE-ETTER COMPANY
COMPLETE GINNING SYSTEMS



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Quality cotton is being measured in terms of cleanliness—a Murray Battery Type Combing Lint Cleaner will give your cotton maximum trash removal, with no fine trash re-entering the cleaned cotton—a SUPERIOR cleanliness of sample with less merchantable lint loss.



Quality cotton is being measured in terms of smoothness of preparation and color—a Murray Battery Type Combing Lint Cleaner will give you evenness and a SUPERIOR smoothness of sample. Effectively dissipates and blends spots—much brighter sample—with less merchantable lint loss.



- Dallas
- Atlanta
- Memphis
- Fresno

